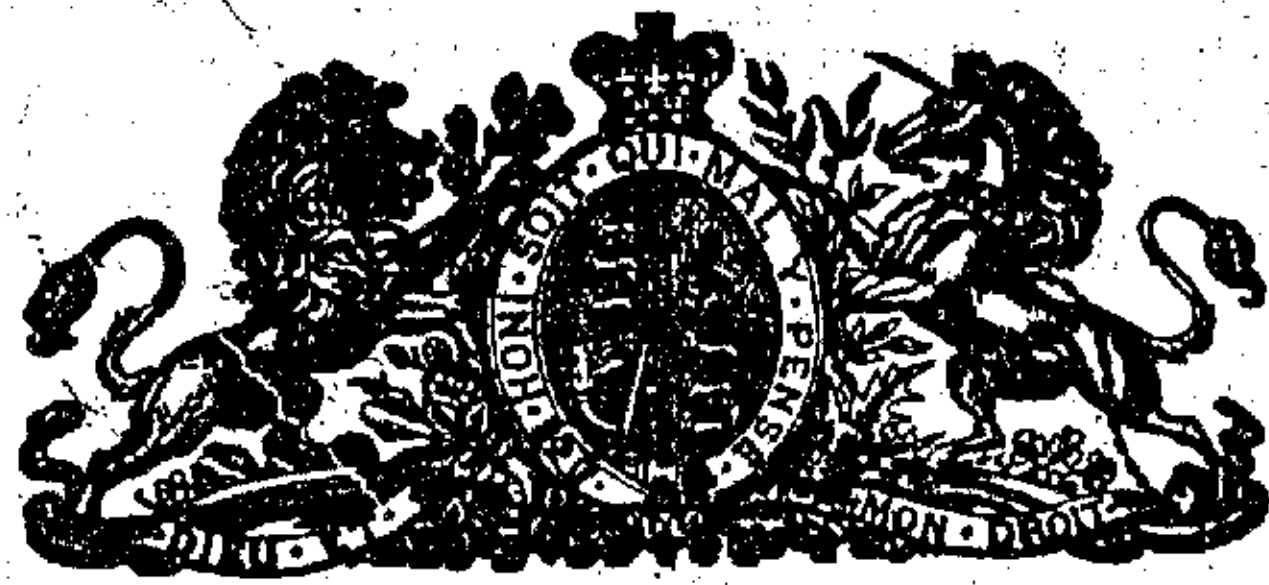


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4889.

號八月三年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

日六十月二年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$6,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....\$1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.
E. B. BELLIS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. HARRISON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMELON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 8% per annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.
D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£200,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£160,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, FOR SALE.

RODGERS'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY.

WATERLOO'S and DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY.
DESSERT and DINNER SERVICES.
TABLE GLASSWARE.
GENTS' TOOL CHESTS.
CABIN SUSPENSION and BULK-HEAD SWINGING LAMPS for OIL.
CABIN SWINGING CANDLE-STICKS.
SIGNAL and MASTHEAD LAMPS, (Latest Admiralty Regulation).
TUBE EXPANDERS, Assorted Sizes.
ENGINEER'S HAMMERS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
COPPER WIRE GAUGE.
SPIRIT LEVELS.
INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, Assorted Sizes.
INSERTION RUBBER, Assorted Sizes.
INDIA RUBBER DOOR MATS.
INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY ROSE.
CANVAS DELIVERY ROSE.
LEATHER BELTING.

A Large and Choice Assortment of American and English

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

NEW and POPULAR BOOKS,
INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS,
WORKS OF REFERENCE.

PRESENTATION BOOKS,
NOVELS, &c.

MUSIC & SONGS,
by First-class Composers,

OPERAS, MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.

A Fine Selection of SHERRIES.
Very Fine "O. K."
BOURBON WHISKY.
CHATEAU DE FRANDS.
(A fine full flavoured Breakfast CLARET.)
BRANDIES, GIN.
LIQUEURS, &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, February 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.

EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL FLOWER WATER.

SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

VOGEL & Co.,
Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. m19

FOR SALE.

A 58-inch SINGER & Co.'s "SPECIAL CHALLENGE" BICYCLE, quite new.

PATENT BEARINGS.
PATENT SADDLE.
DOUBLE BRAKE, & EXTENS.
Will be sold under Invoice Price; owner leaving Colony.
Apply to SAYLE & Co.,
Where Machine can be seen.
Hongkong, March 3, 1879.

FOR SALE.

COKE,.....\$7.50 per Ton. TAR,.....7 Cts. per Gallon.

Apply to
GAS WORKS,
West Point.
Hongkong, March 6, 1879. m13

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending 31st December last, at the Rate of One Pound Sterling (\$1 Stg.) per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 17th Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING Shareholders are requested to send in an Account of Business Contributions during the half-year ended 31st December 1878, on or before March 31st, on which date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 23, 1879. m1

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE AGENTS FOR

CURCIER and ADETS' CLARETS.
COGNAC and BRANDY.
CHUBBS' SAFES.
WHITEHEAD'S STOUT.
VAN HOBOKEN'S GIN.
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
SILVER LIGHT LAMPS.
FRENCH JAMS, Confiture de St. James.
STANLEY'S GOLD LACE and OFFICERS' DECORATIONS.
BAXTER'S CANVAS.
KOHNSTAMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Beg to call Special Attention to the following Departments:—

COAST ORDER DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS from the COAST or OUT-PORTS are Promptly and Carefully Executed. Goods not in Stock will be procured, if possible, in the Colony.

SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

BOOKS, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, ORNAMENTAL HOUSE or GARDEN FITTINGS, FURNITURE, PIANOS, MEDICINES, BILLIARD TABLES, ARMS, &c., &c., ordered from ENGLAND, at a Commission (all trade discounts being allowed) on the laid down cost, of 5 per cent. on amounts over, and 10 per cent. on amounts under \$100.

FORWARDING AGENCY.

PACKAGES of CURIOS, TEA, PRESERVES, &c., &c., forwarded to any Address in the UNITED KINGDOM by each P. & O. Mail. Charges in full collected either here or from the Consignees as desired. Particulars required with each Package are, Contents for declaration at Customs and value for insurance.
Hongkong, February 27, 1879.

EIGHT PER CENT. SILVER LOAN

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

Authorized by Imperial Decree dated the 14th Day of the Ninth Moon of the Fourth Year of Kuong-Sil (9th October, 1878.)

Haiquan Taels 1,750,000—Shanghai Taels 1,949,500 Stock.

In Bonds of Shanghai Taels 500 each, bearing Interest from 11th April, 1879.

The First Instalment of Interest being payable on 5th October, 1879, in HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bonds are redeemable at PAR WITHIN SIX YEARS (1884) by HALF-YEARLY (ACCORDING TO THE CHINESE CALENDAR) DRAWINGS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.

PRICE OF ISSUE—PAR.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION hereby invites SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SHANGHAI TAELS 1,787,000 of 8 PER CENT. Bonds at the issue PRICE OF PAR, payable as follows:—

SHANGHAI TAELS 10 per cent. on application.
" 15 days after allotment.
" 100

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Shanghai Taels eight per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly according to the Chinese Calendar, as per annexed Schedule, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai.

The first payment of interest on the full amount of each Bond will be payable on 5th October, 1879, at the above-mentioned places.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par within six years (1884) by 11 half-yearly Drawings, commencing 5th October, 1879, of Shanghai Taels 162,500 each, the balance of the Loan, Shanghai Taels 162,000, being paid off on 9th August, 1884.

The Drawings will take place in Hongkong in February and August in each year, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on the respective dates specified in annexed Schedule at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai, after which dates interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The Loan has been authorized by an Imperial Decree, dated 9th of October, 1878.

The Loan, principal and interest, is specially secured by the hypothecation of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Revenue of the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Ningpo and Hankow—the five Ports which have the largest Customs' Revenue of the Empire—to the extent necessary for the due payment of interest and repayment of principal of the said Loan.

The special hypothecation of Customs' Revenue to meet the charge of the present Loan is constituted by the deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Customs' Bonds, signed by the Viceroy and Governors of the respective Provinces in which the Ports referred to are situated, which Bonds will be held by the Bank in trust for the holders of this Loan. These Customs' Bonds will be received, in case of need, in payment of Chinese Customs' Duties.

Certified Translations of the Official Documents authorizing the Loan, may be inspected at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the final instalment.

Bonds to Bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts.

| | Principal. | Interest. | Total. |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1st Instalment due 5th October, 1879..... | 162,500.00 | 68,325.81 | 230,825.81 |
| 2nd " 30th March, 1880..... | 162,500.00 | 68,021.70 | 230,521.70 |
| 3rd " 23rd September, 1880..... | 162,500.00 | 66,717.59 | 229,217.59 |
| 4th " 19th March, 1881..... | 162,500.00 | 60,413.48 | 222,913.48 |
| 5th " 12th September, 1881..... | 162,500.00 | 44,109.37 | 206,609.37 |
| 6th " 8th March, 1882..... | 162,500.00 | 37,805.26 | 200,305.26 |
| 7th " 1st September, 1882..... | 162,500.00 | 31,501.15 | 194,001.15 |
| 8th " 25th February, 1883..... | 162,500.00 | 25,197.04 | 187,697.04 |
| 9th " 21st August, 1883..... | 162,500.00 | 18,892.93 | 181,392.93 |
| 10th " 14th February, 1884..... | 162,500.00 | 12,588.82 | 175,088.82 |
| 11th " 9th August, 1884..... | 162,500.00 | 6,284.71 | 168,784.71 |
| Shanghai Taels..... | 1,787,000.00 | 435,857.68 | 2,222,857.68 |

Applications (Forms of which can be obtained at the offices of the Bank) accompanied by a deposit of Shanghai Tael Ten per cent., will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation until the Eleventh day of April, 1879, on which date the allotment will be made.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents Issuing the Loan.

(Signed) T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Store-keeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 11th of March, 1879, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,

Sundry condemned NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, comprising:—

Old Wrought and Cast Iron, Iron Tanks, Leather Hoses, Canvas, Lamps, Lanterns, Glass, Clocks, Boats, etc., etc.

Sundry Provisions, Clothing, etc.
4 Tins each 4 gal. Ether.

And,
2817 lbs. Tobacco.
1000 Blankets.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1879. m11

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE

PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the

MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)
The Steamship

"OLYMPIA,"
NAGEL, Master, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1879. m10

FOR MANILA.
The Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"
Capt. CULLEN, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 10th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879. m10

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEOW.
The Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"
Capt. M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879. m11

FOR SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer

"MENDOTA,"
Captain DARRK, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879. m18

FOR AMOY.
The Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"
Capt. TREBARD, shortly due, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
The American Bark

"ALDEN BESS,"
Captain NOTES, will load here for the above Port, and will leave this on MONDAY, the 10th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879. m10

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship
"CHARMER,"
Captain LUCAS, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship
"MARY WHITRIDGE,"
Captain CUTLER, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE, NAGASAKI & AMOY.

THE S. S. *Glenorchy* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 3, 1879. ma10

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879. ma14

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZONE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 10 A.M. the 7th Instant, at 3 p.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Friday, the 14th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Ex "Ava."

R. J. A. H. (in cross) No. 107, Aldridge Salmon & Co., 1 case Hosiery, from London.

Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

To Let.

TO LET.

GREEN MOUNT, Possession on or before 15th May.

Apply to GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central. Possession 1st March next.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on Fraya East:—

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2 and 4, Fraya East.

As also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanohai, MARINE LOT 65.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wharves Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Fraya Central.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 56, Fraya Central.

Apply to WO HANG,

Nos. 6 and 7, Fraya West.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *GEELONG*, Captain C. FRASER, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 15th March, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879. ma15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *Belgic* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1879, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 16th March. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REPURCHASE is made on RETURN Passengers' Tickets.

For further Information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 26, 1879. ma17

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. F. GROBIEN in our Firm CEASES To-day.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASES on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASES from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Insurance.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

General Agent.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

Insurance.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRILL,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling

of which is paid up £400,000 "

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 "

Annual Income £250,000 "

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have this Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

THE SCOTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Rates and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARTHUR, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 3. Vol. VII.

OF THE

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Coins of the "Ta-Tsing" Dynasty.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ang.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Tonic and Vocal Modification in the Foochow Dialect.

Legislation and Law in Ancient China.

A Plea for "Pan-kwal."

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—

Taxes on Industries in Canton.

A Bit of Folklore about Candles, Lamps and Fire.

Legends on Chinese Porcelain.

Fame Birds.

To make a Tul (Antithesis).

"Respect This."

The Army of Kwangtung.

Gutta Percha in China.

Chinese Dialects.

"Confucius Looking a Horse in the Desert."

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, January 21, 1879.

F. HUTCHINGS

begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply

BEEF, MUTTON, &c.,

from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

SHOP—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

GEORGE PHILIP DAK (DECEASED).

CLAIMS against the above Estate should be sent in to the Undersigned before the 15th of March.

H. F. HANOE,

Acting Consul.

Canton, Feb. 25, 1879.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 98.

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT—WOOSUNG RIVER.

WOOSUNG INNER BAR SIGNALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 31st March, 1879, Geometrical Signals will be substituted for the flags now in use at the Woosung Inner Bar Station, at the depth of water on the Bar during the day.

An explanatory diagram, showing the signals which indicate the depth of water from 10 feet to 24½ feet and which will show the same in approaching the signal station both from Shanghai and from seaward, is added herewith.

To indicate a rising tide a ball will be hoisted at the mast head.

In case of there being greater or less depths of water than here given, the number of feet will be signalled by the "Universal Code of Signals" at the mast-head, and the half feet by a red and white flag at the yard-arm.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

GERALD E. WELLESLEY,

Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,

Engineer's Office,

Shanghai, 31st Jan., 1879.

Depth of water in feet on Bar.

10.....

10½.....

11.....

11½.....

12.....

12½.....

13.....

13½.....

14.....

14½.....

15.....

15½.....

16.....

16½.....

17.....

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 23, 1878.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA;

BY

N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—*Times*.A very important addition to Folklore literature—*Athenaeum*.The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—*Pall Mall Budget*.A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volume—*Graphic*.A very amusing and very instructive book—*Spectator*.Adds useful testimony to curious information—*Illustrated London News*.Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—*British Quarterly Review*.We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—*John Bull*.A work which merits attention as being to a large extent *ex genere*—*Globe*.An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—*Naval and Military Gazette*.Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—*London Quarterly Review*.We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—*Fraser's Magazine*.Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—*London and China Express*.Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—(*Shanghai*) *Celestial Empire*.Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—*North China Herald*.

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
OLANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery,
to detect any attempt at substitution of inferior
brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a miser, or to those living in the
bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race.
Verily, cures colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure all deep and superficial ailments.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIVES, BOARDS, KNIVES, CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 6D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1S., 2S., 3S., 4S., 5S., 6S., 7S., 8S., 9S., 10S.

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH ITS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1L., 2L., 4L., 6L., 8L., 10L. BOXES.

OAKLEY & SONS

20, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1879) the Chinese
Mail will be issued daily instead of twice
a week, as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the China Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Laid
Ormerod & Co.,
Hongkong, July 21, 1879.

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.
THE WEAK MADE STRONG,
BY
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstainers without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
three times a day. The Extract should be
kept lying down in a cool place.
Copies of the Original Testimonials from
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
upon application to the Manufacturer.
Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
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East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
Co., Hongkong.
4ja79 1w 1f

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma,
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar-
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed.

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1865) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis
Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
—"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.,
and 1lb.

4ja79 1w 2b 4july79

NOW READY.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1879) the Chinese
Mail will be issued daily instead of twice
a week, as heretofore. No change, how-
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at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Laid
Ormerod & Co.,
Hongkong, July 21, 1879.

Intimations.

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,

ENGINEERS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MACHINERY FOR RAISING WATER.
PUMPS for DRAINAGE.
PUMPS for IRRIGATION.
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HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER WHEELS, &c., &c.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal.

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LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14de78 1w 52t 14de79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefit to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 1lb. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
And by Special Appointment to
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, B. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S
WATCHES, of every Description,
suitable for all climates, from £2
to 200 guineas. Chronographs,
Chronometers, Keyless Levers,
Presentation, Repeater, Railway,
Guards', Soldiers', and Work-
men's Watches of Extra Strength.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending
their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the Illustrated Catalogues of
Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free,
as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock
in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufacturer, Ludgate Hill.
BENSON'S PATENT FOR TURKISH CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY
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LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
West-End Establishment—
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Established 1749.

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FLUID
MAGNESIA.

THE SAFEST MILD
APERTIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
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ESTABLISHED 1820.
The attention of
Sportsmen is invited
to the following Am-
munition, of the best
quality, now in gene-
ral use throughout Eng-
land, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S
Treble Waterproof & F 8 Quality
Percussion Caps,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and
Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,
For Pin-Fire and Central-Fire Breach-
loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game
at long distances.
And every description of Sporting
Ammunition,
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers
in Gunpowder.

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Patentees and Manufacturers,
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Intimations.

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JOSEPH GILOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These
Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious
drugs, therefore the most delicate can
take them with perfect confidence. Their
beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The
old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-
mended by the most eminent Physicians.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.
22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.
Sir—Your Lozenges are excellent, and
their beneficial effects most reliable. I
strongly recommend them in cases of Cough
and Asthma. You are at liberty to state
this as my opinion, formed from many
years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.
Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.
Dear Sir—Having tried your Lozenges
in India, I have much pleasure in testifying
to their beneficial effects in cases of In-
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Affections. I have prescribed them largely,
with the best results.

W. B. G.—Apothecary, H.M.S.—
Keating's COUGH LOZENGES are sold by
all Chemists, in bottles, each having the
words "Keating's Cough Lozenges"
engraved on the government stamp.

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TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTERNAL OR THREAD
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Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,
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ESS; WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET
—and STEPHANOTIS; EAU DE
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PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORONA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English
Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
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J. & E. ATKINSON,
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The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

18may78 1

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.

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is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

PRICE \$6.
THE TREATY PORTS
OF
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
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FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS,
by
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and
CHAR. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNY, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

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descriptions of important Sites and Monu-
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TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
and minute details respecting the rise and
progress and social characteristics of the
several foreign settlements. To these par-
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from
official returns, together with statements of
respective COINAGE, CURRENCY, and Ex-
changes, LITERATURE OF PASSAGE MONEY,
DISTANCES, and rates of FREIGHT MONEY.
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,
giving full particulars of OUTRIPS and mode
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
ments are also included, combined with
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode
of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong
contains a historical sketch forming a
chronological index of the chief events
which occupied public attention between
1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS,
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the
passing of important ORDINANCES, the
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EXHIBIT
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable
PRICES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,
FIRES, and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the
various steam companies' lines. It also
includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works
published in the English language upon
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX
at the end of the work affords a ready
means of reference to the reader.

8mr78 1w 52t 8mr79

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the
continuance of Notes & Queries
China and Japan, has induced the pub-
lishers of this journal to issue a publica-
tion similar in object and style, but slight-
ly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes &
Queries on the Far East, is issued at
intervals of two months, each number
containing about 60 octavo pages, occasional
illustrated with lithographs, photograph
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published
demand, and the circulation justify, an
extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 post-
paid, per annum, payable by non-residen-
ts in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers origi-
nally selected upon the Arts and Science,
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,
Literature, Mythology, Manners and Cu-
stoms, Natural History, Religion, &c., of
China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"
generally.

A more detailed list of subjects
upon which contributions are especially
invited is incorporated with each number.
Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavour
are made to present a résumé in each
number of the contents of the most re-
cent works bearing on Chinese matters. Gr-
at attention is also paid to the Revi-
department.

Notes and Replies are classified to-
gether as "Notes" (head references be-
ing given, when furnished, to previous No-
tes or Queries), as are also those queries
which, though asking for information, furnish
or unpublished details concerning the
matter in hand. It is desirable to make
Queries proper as brief and as much
the point as possible.

The China Review for July and Aug-
ust 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-
two essays were sent in to compete for the
paper on the advantages of Christianity
the development of a State. All our lea-
ed societies should subscribe to this schol-
ar and enterprising Review. It is a
pamphlet, bi-monthly, repository of what
scholars are ascertaining about China.
A lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume
alone worth the price of the Review.
Address China Review, Hongkong.—North
Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Frederick's Oriental Record contains the
following notice of the China Review:—"T
is the title of a publication, the first num-
ber of which has lately reached us from Hon-
kong, where it has been set on foot as
some respects a continuation of Notes &
Queries on China and Japan, the extinction
of which useful serial a year or two ago
has been much regretted in Europe as well
to China. The present publication, judged
by the number now before us, is intended
occupy a position, as regards China and
neighbouring countries, somewhat simi-
lar to that which has been filled in India by
the Calcutta Review. The great degree of
attention that has been bestowed of late
upon the investigation of Chinese litera-
ture, antiquities, and social developments, to
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to
an accumulation of important stores of in-
formation, rendering some such channel of
utility as is now provided extremely de-
sirable; and contributions of much inter-
est may fairly be looked for from the mem-
bers of the foreign consular services, the
Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary
body, among whom a high degree of
scholarship is now assiduously cultivated,
and who are severally represented in the
number of the Review by papers high-
ly creditable to their respective authors.

A paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by
Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of
honour is deservedly given, an excel-
lent summary is presented of the chronologi-
cal problems and arguments involved in
connection with this important work. Son
translations from Chinese novels and plays
are marked by both accuracy and fresh-
ness of style; and an account of the career
of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh
century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bow-
ring, is not only historically valuable, but is
distinguished by its literary grace. Best
notices of new books relating to China
are given, which will be a useful feature
of the Review, if carried out with punctual-
ity and detail, we are glad to notice that
"Notes" and "Queries" are designated
find a place in its pages also. It is to be
hoped that this opening for contribution
on Chinese subjects may evoke a small
degree of literary zeal to that which was
displayed in the field, and that the China Re-
view may receive the support necessary to in-
sure its continuance. The publication is inten-
ded to appear every two months, and will
form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
The paper is now issued every
day. The subscription is fixed at \$4
Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-
kong, or Seven Dollars 15/4, sent by
mail, including postage to Coast ports. It
is the first Chinese Newspaper ever
issued under purely native direction. The
editorial department is conducted by
Mr. Chun Ayn, whose experience and
competence have already been most fully
demonstrated. The chief support of the
paper is of course derived from the native
community, amongst whom also are to be
found the guarantors and securities
necessary to place it on a business and
legal footing.

The proprietors, basing their estimate
upon the most reliable information from
the various Ports in China and Japan—
from Australia, California, Singapore,
Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented
by the Chinese,—consider themselves
justified in guaranteeing an ultimate
circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000
copies. The advantages offered to adver-
tisers are therefore unusually great, and
the foreign community generally will find
it to their interest to avail themselves of
them.

The field open to a paper of this descrip-
tion—conducted by native efforts, but
progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—
is almost limitless. It is on the one hand
commands Chinese belief and interest,
while on the other deserves every at-
tention that can be given to it by foreigners.
Like English journals it contains Editorials,
News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the
above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

8mr78 1w 52t 8mr79

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS
AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, February 20, 1879. ma20

**THE CHINESE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING
of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the Head Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY,
the 24th March, 1879, at 3 o'clock P.M., for
the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors, together with a Statement of
Accounts to 31st December, 1878.
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 10th March to the
24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. ma24

**THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of
the above-named Company, will be held
at the Company's Office, No. 89, Queen's
Road, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong,
on MONDAY, the 10th day of March next,
at 3 p.m., for the purpose of passing cer-
tain Special Resolutions providing for the
following alterations in the Constitution
and Articles of Association of the Com-
pany; viz:—

- 1.—That the Business of the Company be
in future managed by a Board of
Directors and a Secretary instead of
the former and General Agents as
heretofore.
- 2.—That if in the opinion of the Directors
the Business of the Company in any
year be such as not to warrant the
Payment of Interest at \$12 per cent.
per annum on the Paid-up Capital,
they may during such year reduce
such Rate to such lower amount as
they may consider desirable for the
Interests of the Company.
- 3.—To enable the Directors if a necessity
shall arise to pay such Interest or
any part thereof out of the Reserve
Fund.
- 4.—To provide that when there shall be
profits applicable for dividend the
same shall be divisible as the Share-
holders in Meeting shall determine.
- 5.—That Fourteen Days instead of Thirty
Days notice may be given of all
Meetings of the Company.
- 6.—That Clause 147 of the Articles of
the Company be expunged, leaving
future changes in the Regulations of
the Company to be made as provided
for by Ordinance No. 1 of 1865.

NOTICE is hereby also given, that a
Second EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of
the above Company, will be held at the
same Hour and Place on MONDAY, the
24th day of March next, for the purpose of
Confirming such Special Resolutions as
may be passed at the First mentioned
Meeting.

Dated this Third day of February, 1879.

By Order,
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent.

**HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
STORAGE.**

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS, under European supervision;
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the
WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick
despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 20, 1878. my29

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI
during the Summer Months, leaving
HONGKONG on the 1st of April next.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER,
DR. EASTLAKE will receive his
PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the
MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

BELTZOVEN, German barque, Capt. R.
Hajek.—Melchers & Co.
WANDERING MINSTER, British barque,
Capt. Sievwright.—Captains.
LARGO, British barque, Capt. T. Brown.
—Edward Schellhaas & Co.
NEWBURN GLENN, American barque;
Capt. D. Bradford.—Meyer & Co.
CHARTER LIA, British barque, Capt. A.
J. Winter.—Butcher & Sons.
JOHANN FRIEDRICH, German brig, Capt.
A. H. Kronske.—Wieser & Co.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I,
and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,
Ph.D. Püblingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

to-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the British Barque
"JAMES SHEPHERD" must be
sent in to the Underwriting before Noon
of TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, or they
will not be recognized.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 8, 1879. mr11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 8, *Johann Friedrich*, German brig,
242, A. H. Kronske, Wakata (Simabara
Gulf) March 1, Wheat.—Wieser & Co.
March 8, *Yotung*, British steamer, 286,
S. W. Goggin, Swatow March 7, General.
—Kwok Ah-choong.
March 8, *Helene*, German barque, from
Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

Mar 8, *Silver Ea 1*, for Saigon.
8, *Excelsior*, for Saigon.
8, *Asia*, for Marseilles, &c.
8, *Tanaka*, for Yokohama.
8, *Amazon*, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Saga, for Labuan.
Mignon, for Honolulu.
Johann Smith, for Whampoa.
Kirkland, for Chefoo.
Humboldt, for Manila.
Holstein, for Hamburg.
Amoy, for Canton.
Ocean, for Melbourne, &c.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yotung*, from Swatow, 3 Europeans
deck, and 138 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Asia*, for Saigon, 10 Seamen, and 8
Chinese; for Singapore, Messrs Sanchez del
Agulla, Fisher, Mr and Mrs Mulholland,
and 6 Chinese; for Batavia, Mr Von der
Biesen and servant; for Marseilles, H. K.
D. Carlos d'Espagna (Spanish Minister),
and del Perajo (Secretary). Messrs R. G.
Wray, and A. J. Wilgaard.—From Shang-
hai: for Marseilles, Mrs Curtis, Messrs
Shom, Tomas, and Sayn.—From Yoko-
hama: for Galle, Mrs Williams, 2 children
and servant; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs
de Geofray (French Minister), 3 children,
and 2 servants, Messrs H. Frank, A. Bror-
sen, and Mrs Green and servant.

TO DEPART.

Per *Ocean*, for Brisbane, Mr F. J. C.
Wildash; for Cooktown, 2 Europeans
Steering; for Australia and New Zealand,
479 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German brig *Johann Friedrich* re-
ports: Bad weather with Northerly storms
and high sea.
The British steamer *Yotung* reports:
Fresh monsoon throughout.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest
London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—
VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

| AT HONGKONG. | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------|
| When left. | Name. | From. |
| Aug. | 9, Urania, | Penarth |
| Sept. | 25, Clunrum, | Cardiff |
| Oct. | 16, Jacobine, | Liverpool |
| | 16, Rosine, | Cardiff |
| | 19, Hermann, | Bremen |
| Nov. | 8, Jan Peter, | Maasuis |
| | 21, Fulda, | Hamburg |
| | 20, Rosaire, | Cardiff |
| Dec. | 18, Blenheim, | Flushing |
| | 21, Kong See (s.), | London |
| | 23, Glamis Castle, | Cardiff |
| Jan. | 11, Scotland (s.), | London |
| | 18, Gleniffer (s.), | London |
| | 21, Sarpedon (s.), | Liverpool |

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal:
Glenalloch, Galley of Lorne,
Merionethshire.

Carriaks, *Sailing Vessel*.
Deucalion (s.) *At Liverpool*.
Glencoe (s.) *At Glasgow*.
Glencoe (s.) *via London*.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per H.M.S. *Himalaya*, at 2.30 p.m., on
Monday, the 10th inst.

For MANILA.—
Per barque *Vicente*, at 8 p.m., on Mon-
day, the 10th inst., instead of as
previously notified.

Per *Olympia*, at 8.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 10th inst.

Per *Emeralda*, at 8.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 10th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOSHOW.—
Per *Douglas*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the
10th inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *Delta*, at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the
11th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per *Adria*, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the
11th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet *Geelong*,
will be despatched on SATURDAY,
the 15th inst., with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe via *Brindis* or *Southampton*;
to the Straits Settlements, Batavia,
Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt,
Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—

The United States Mail Packet *Belgia*, will
be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th
March, with Mails for Japan, San
Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:—
2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(except the Bahamas and Hayti),
Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay
can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, February 26, 1878. mr17

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—

The Australian Contract Packet *Menmuir*,
will be despatched from Hongkong, on
TUESDAY, the 18th inst., with Mails
for Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday
Island, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay,
Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney,
Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and
Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after
11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30. Supple-
mentary mail on board with 18 cents
late fee till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western
Australia can be sent by this route if
desired, but as a general rule it is
better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, March 7, 1878. mr18

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Djemah* will
be despatched on SATURDAY, the
22nd inst., with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via *Naples*; to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,
India (via Madras), Australia, New
Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-
chelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suez,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Corre-
spondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Ascension.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing
Mails, &c., by both the British and
French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.
Posting of all printed matter and
patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted
on board the packet with Late Fee of
18 cents until time of departure.

Quotations.

Hongkong, March 8, 1878.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... | \$595 |
| " Old Patna, cash... | — |
| " New Benares, cash... | 580 |
| " Old Benares, cash... | — |
| " New Malwa, cash... | 800 |
| " Old Malwa, cash... | — |
| " Allowance Teals... | 800 |
| " Allowance Teals... | — |

Exchange.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Bank, Wire... | 3/52 |
| " 30 days sight... | 3/64 |
| " 6 months sight... | 3/72 |
| Oredits... | 3/78 |
| Documentary, 6 months sight... | 3/78 |
| India, Wire... | 218 |
| " demand... | 220 |
| Shanghai, demand... | 723 |
| " 80 days sight... | 73 |
| Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B... | 109 1/2 |
| Sycee... | 109 |
| Mexican... | 2 1/2 |
| Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 touch... | 28.50 |
| Sovereigns... | 5.55 |

Shares.
Hongkong Bank, 4 1/2 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,450
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 1,800
China Traders Ins. Co., \$1,400
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Ltd. 715
Chinese Insurance Co., \$292 1/2
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$780 ex div.
China Fire Ins. Co., \$170 ex div.
H.K. & W. Dock Co., par.
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., \$7 dis.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Ltd. 16
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Ltd. 105
Hongkong Gas Co., \$80
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65
China Sugar Refining Co., \$125, ex div.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$110, cum int.
Do. of 1877, £110, ex coupon

TEMPERATURE.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises,
Queen's Road.)

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Barometer—9 a.m. | 30.818 |
| Do. 1 p.m. | 30.224 |
| Do. 4 p.m. | — |
| Thermometer—9 a.m. | 80 |
| Do. 1 p.m. | 81 |
| Do. 4 p.m. | 82 |
| Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. | 66 |
| Do. 1 p.m. | 67 |
| Do. 4 p.m. | 67 |
| Do. Maximum | 83 |
| Do. Minimum over night | 67 |

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd.
R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.
Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy
Communion on the first Sunday in the
month. Thursday, at 5 p.m., Evening
Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every
Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.
Morning Prayer and Communion on the
first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—

Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Kitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

2 p.m.—*Olympia* leaves for Manila.
4 p.m.—*Emeralda* leaves for Manila.
Alden Basse leaves for Portland Oregon.

Meeting.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, at
No. 39, Queen's Road.

Amusement.

8.30 p.m.—Entertainment at Temperance
Hall, Stanley Street.

Miscellaneous.

Transfer Books of The Chinese Insurance
Co., Ltd., closed from this date to 24th
March, inclusive.
Goods per *Glenorchy* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, March 11:—
Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.
11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Naval Yard.
Claims against the *James Shepherd* must
be sent in to the Agents before Noon.

WEDNESDAY, March 12:—
9 p.m.—Meeting of St. John's Lodge.

FRIDAY, March 14:—
Goods per *Amazon* undelivered after
Noon, subject to rent and landing
charges.

SATURDAY, March 15:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, March 17:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

TUESDAY, March 18:—
Noon.—*Menmuir* leaves for Singapore, &c.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES,
MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.30 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

THE short homily in rhyme which we
publish elsewhere on the Wuh-shih-shan
dispute will give pleasure to some and
pain to many. Beyond stigmatising the
riotous conduct and lawless spirit of the
Chinese, and a feeling of disgust that
the "great unwashed" had again been
found ready at the bidding of a small
body of gentry to commit acts alike
disgraceful to the people and their rulers,
we have not pronounced upon the merits
of the unfortunate Wuh-shih-shan busi-
ness. It will possibly be better now to
await the result of the present negotia-
tions (regarding which the *Poochoo*
Herald appears to entertain such feeble
hopes) are an estimate be formed of the
rights and wrongs involved in the begin-
ning of the difference. But, on the other
hand, it is matter for the deepest regret
that "A Young Chinese," possessing
the accomplishments of a good Western
education such as are apparent in the
rhythm and rhyme of the flowing lines
referred to, should see in the missionary
anything approaching to the picture he
paints in his stately lines. Surely much
of the polished satire here levelled at the

honest, hard-working, ill-paid missionary
—and nearly all of them can well
sustain that character—is prompted by
the strong feelings surrounding the writer
rather than by an impartial, unpassion-
ated and intelligent knowledge of the
real facts of the case. Personally, how-
ever, we think the "self-denying life"
which is so frequently set up as a model
for the missionary savours much of a
caricature. We hold that the English
missionary should be regarded, so far as
his rights are concerned, as nothing less,
nothing more than a British subject. He
holds property in the capacity of a
British subject, and to harp upon the
"peace-at-any-price" doctrines of
Christianity, and demand that a box
on the ear should be followed by a
turning of the other cheek, is an unfair
stepping beyond the letter and spirit of
the Treaty, which is our charter
of intercourse. These matters have been
so often discussed in these columns that
it is needless to elaborate our views;
but it would, on the other hand, be most
regrettable if, even when contending for
their undoubted rights, the faintest
semblance of justification for the stric-
tures of "A Young Chinese" should ever
be furnished by the attitude of any of
our English missionaries.

SOME remarks appeared a few days since
in the *Amoy Gazette*, on the advisability
of obtaining "security" for native ser-
vants, which have a most direct applica-
tion to the circumstances and conditions
of this Colony. The example given by
the Chinese in this matter of engaging
servants is held up to the foreign resi-
dent. It is well known that the Chinese
master never hires a servant, domestic
or otherwise, unless that employe is well
known by a respectable shopkeeper or
householder, and is accompanied by a
guarantee for his good behaviour. "This
practice," says our contemporary, "which
is just one branch of that great system of
mutual responsibility which is one of
the mainstays of the Chinese society and
State, offers advantages which it is short-
sighted to overlook and suicidal not to
make use of." There can be no doubt
whatever that this is a safe principle;
but it is not so easy to carry it out as
our contemporary would seem to imply.
Respectable servants and willing "securi-
ties" must be more plentiful in Amoy
than they are here if no difficulty is ever
experienced in obtaining guarantees for
the good behaviour of domestics or em-
ployees. Much has been attempted here
with the object of facilitating the engage-
ment of servants, as well as of keeping a
satisfactory hold over them after they
are engaged. Our Registration Ordinance
accomplished some good, until the
wily Celestial discovered that he could
obtain a situation with Wong Asam's
registration ticket quite as well as with
his own, and that his ticket was not of
the slightest use to the Police if he departed
to his native place taking his master's
spare cash with him. Still, so far as it
can be done in Hongkong, foreign resi-
dents here ought to have as many of their
servants recommended, guaranteed, or
"secured," or all three, as circumstances
may permit.

THE report, published in another column,
of the Amoy Reading Room for Chinese
will be read with interest. It is des-
criptive of an institution which certainly
embodies some of the greatest forces
which are inherent in our civilisation,
and its continued success will do much
towards the attainment of that better
understanding between foreigners and
Chinese which is so much to be desired.
We heartily wish that Mr Budler may
receive every encouragement in his
efforts thus to enable "Chinese to in-

can be shown to have existed elsewhere, the circumstance will be of importance in estimating the chances of ancient Chinese customs being closely connected with similar customs in the West. The same reviewer thinks the "best man" was once he who assisted the lover to carry off his bride by force, and refers to a similar functionary as being frequently mentioned in Russian poetry. In comparing Chinese marriage ceremonies with those of Turkestan, we have called attention to a similar custom in the latter country, but as yet we have not heard of its having ever existed in China.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE services at Union Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. J. C. Edgo.

MAILS for H.M.S. *Himalaya* close at 2.30 on Monday, and it is intended to despatch her during the afternoon.

CH'ENG FU, who since the retirement and subsequent death of Yung King-lin, has held the appointment of Acting Treasurer at Canton, has now been confirmed in the post. His appointment to Honan has therefore been cancelled.

TEN Cricket Match, Bankers and Brokers v. Merchants, played this afternoon, resulted in a signal defeat for the two B's, who were beaten in one innings. Merchants scored 122 in their first innings, while the other side made only 63 (1st innings) and 37 (2nd innings). Lucas made 32, Darby 34, and A. P. McKewen 27 for the Merchants.

HOT-WATER pipes have been provided for heating the Supreme Court, but are seldom used. It has been found a by no means pleasant method of warming the Court, and it is therefore found necessary for all but the robust to appear in Court equipped as if for an Arctic expedition. The Police Court is even worse than the Supreme Court, and an hour passed within its ancient walls is enough in these days to lay the foundation for a heavy doctor's bill; but as it is only Magistrates, lawyers, police reporters and that sort of people who suffer, it does not so much matter.

We commend to our readers for careful perusal the letter, written by the Rev. Arnold Foster, to the *Friend of China*—which appears in our 6th page—in which that disinterested young missionary advocates a widening of the field of operation coupled by the Anti-Opium Society. Mr Foster, it may be remembered, addressed a warm appeal to the Hongkong community through these columns on behalf of the Famlee Fund, and he has since been presented with a valuable testimonial at home for the admirable manner in which he acted as Secretary to the China Famlee Fund in London.

THE usual fortnightly Entertainment will be held at the Temperance Hall, 14 and 16, Stanley Street, on Monday evening, commencing at the usual hour, 8 past 8. A nominal charge of 20 cents will be made for civilians, all others free. The following is the programme:—

- 1.—Pianoforte Solo, "L'Estasi."
- 2.—Song, "Tis but a little faded flower."
- 3.—Reading, "George Washington."
- 4.—Song, "I am so volatile."
- 5.—Recitation, "Dow's Hat."
- 6.—Quartet, Piano and Strings, from Beethoven.
- 7.—Song, (by desire) "The Shah's Visit."
- 8.—Song, "Norah, dear Norah."
- 9.—Recitation.
- 10.—Song.

THE following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd Sunday in Lent, 9th March, 1879:—

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. W. Warner Parry, B.A.; First Lesson, Genesis, XXIV, v. 2 to 41; Second Lesson, Mark, IX, v. 2 to 30; Verse, No. 7; Psalm, No. 64 and 65; Monks; To Deum, Nos. 105 and 62; Monks; Benedictus, No. 68; Monks; Anthem, "O Lord most holy," No. 39; Hymn, "Christian, dost thou see them," No. 91; Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, XXIV, v. 2 to 41; Second Lesson, 1 Cor. I, v. 26 and II, v. 1; Psalm, No. 65; Monks; Cantate Domino, No. 72; Monks; Deus Misereatur, No. 8; Monks; First Hymn, "O Christ, who art the light and day," No. 95; Second Hymn, "The day is past and over," No. 21.

AN Austro-Hungarian expedition, consisting of Count Bela Szchenyi and two scientific coadjutors, has started for Central Asia, the Kuen Lun, and Tibet, which they propose to reach by way of the great Yang-tse-kiang river. The Count, accompanied by Baron Schenk, the German chargé d'affaires, had an interview with the member of the Board of the Tangi-Yamen, at Peking, about the beginning of October last, in the course of which he expounded his plans to the apparent satisfaction of the board. Prince Kung particularly is said to have been pleased with the Count, and has since furnished him with letters of recommendation to the Chinese residents at Lhasa and other officials. It is time for English explorers to look to their reputations; for though Africa and the Arctic regions are facile scenes of conquest to them, something more powerful than glaciers and snow-capped mountains appears to keep them out of Central Asia, and the field is left undisputed to the Russians, the Præjevalsky, and a whole army of minor Russian travellers.—*Pail* 26th August.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting.)
8th March, 1879.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

All Aknam, a fireman, on the British steamer *Menmuir*, was charged with cutting and wounding one Mohamed Amed, the serang on the same vessel, with intent to kill and murder. The wounded man being in Hospital, the case was remanded till Monday.

DRUNKENNESS.

Le Vede Antoin, a seaman S.S. *Amazona*, was charged with being drunk and incapable, and was fined 25 cents.

SPOILING HIS LITTLE GAME.

Teoi Ato, described as a farmer, was charged with being out without a light or pass.

P.C. No. 47 (Adam Smith), stated that at about 3 a.m. he saw the defendant loitering about Circular Pathway and concealed himself when he saw the Constable approaching. The constable asked him where he lived, and he pointed out a shop; he was taken there, but the shop-people knew nothing about him.

Defendant stated, in defence, that he had no occupation, and that he only arrived here about 4 days ago. Fined \$5 or 4 weeks' imprisonment.

DETERMINED ASSAULT.

Sung A. Cheung, hawker, was charged with assaulting one J. Noon, a seaman, in the Queen's Road East. The complainant was unable to attend, as he was suffering from a severe wound in the head.

James Morrison, a corporal in the 74th Regiment, stated that he saw a great crowd in the Queen's Road, and on going to the spot saw a sailor leaning against a door near McGregor Barracks, his face covered with blood. The defendant had also got blood on his face from a cut on his left eye. Defendant appeared to be very excited, and was standing in front of the sailor, making a great noise, gesticulating with his hands. The sailor became unconscious and fell to the ground. Witness and two other soldiers placed the sailor in a chair. The defendant was handed over to the Police. The sailor was trying to seize the defendant when he fell down.

Patrick Fitzpatrick, a private in the 74th, gave corroborative evidence, and said that he had seen the defendant strike the sailor with a long bamboo apparently with all his might. The sailor's head was cut, and he immediately staggered. The defendant had a scratch on his eye, but witness did not see any one strike him.

The case was remanded till Monday.

China.

FOOCHOW.
(Herald, Feb. 27th.)

Almanacs appear to be a Government monopoly in China. At least we are informed that the sale of these valuable publications is restricted to Yamen underlings, and that the officials are allowed to reap any profit derivable from the trade. In no other way is it possible to account for the proclamation bearing date 28th day of the 12th moon of the 4th year of Kwang Shu, issued by the Min Magistrate and extensively posted throughout the City and suburbs. This proclamation forbids, under penalty of death, the publication and sale of almanacs by persons unskilled in horoscopy, and warns the people that fitting days for weddings, burials, land-purchases, and so forth can be discovered only in the almanacs prepared at Peking by the Astronomical Board. At first sight, it might appear that the Min Magistrate was taking quite a proper fatherly interest in this matter, but the fact is that the mandarins are peculiarly concerned in the sale of these officially-inspired calendars. They receive a few copies from Peking annually; some of these are printed here for general circulation and sold at the various book shops, the officials or their underlings (it amounts to the same thing) receiving the regulation "squeeze," or a per-centage of the book-sellers' receipts. It is regrettable that this superfluous paternal solicitude for the welfare of the people should not be devoted to more practical ends:—sanitary reform, for instance, or a proper comprehension of the evils resulting from a malarious atmosphere, would be a fitting subject to dilate upon in the next magisterial fulmination.

SHANGHAI.

(News.)

Shortly before three o'clock on Sunday morning last a native constable was patrolling his beat in the Fuhkien road, when he discovered the door of a house unsecured, and entered. In a well furnished back room he found a Chinaman attired in long clothing, regaling himself with chicken and wine, and in answer to the constable's enquiries of the house, and invited the constable to join in the meal. The constable begged to be excused on the ground that it was too early, and expressed astonishment that his would-be host should be up at that hour. Without the least hesitation the man replied, "I am a dealer in fish and it is necessary for me to be at the East Gate to buy fish as the fishermen come in, in readiness for the market at five o'clock." "But," replied the constable, how is it you wear long clothing? It is not usual for fish dealers to do so. "I am No. 1 man," was the answer; but the constable's suspicions were aroused and he called for the inmates of the house. A respectfully attired man then came down stairs, told the constable that he was the proprietor of the house, and could not account for the presence of his early guest, who was still devoting his energies to the chicken and wine. When this individual was appealed to for an explanation, he admitted, with the greatest coolness, that he had entered the house by slipping the latch with instruments he produced, and forthwith marched off to the Louza Police Station. There he was questioned as to his previous career, and acknowledged to two other burglaries, which he had also effected by slipping the latch of the doors; and, when stripped, scars were visible on his legs, showing that he was no stranger to the supposed reforming influences of the bamboo.

Another burglar has been cleverly captured, having the proceeds of his handiwork in his possession. Between four and five o'clock on Monday morning last a native Sergeant met a well-dressed man and a coolie near the Loch of Ferry bridge. The former was carrying a box on his shoulder, and the latter had two water-buckets closely packed with bottles. Recognising the man with the box as a convicted thief, the

Sergeant stopped him and asked him to account for his possession of the box, whereupon the coolie stopped also. The statement made was not satisfactory, and the Sergeant took them to the Louza Police Station. It was there ascertained that the box was a case of champagne, and that the bottles contained over thirty bottles of various kinds of wines and liquors, which, it was subsequently discovered, had been stolen from a foreign house on the Babbling Well road, near the Grand Stand. Entrance had been effected by cutting a hole through the cook-house door.

SOOCHOW.

It is a common thing to hear "no business," "trade is dull," "hard times," &c. There must be something in the cry as far as Soochow is concerned just now, for everybody "puts up a poor mouth." "Cash is dear" is the assigned cause. Numbers of cash shops, silk and satin hongs, and shops of all kinds have closed because they cannot pay the rent. Masons and carpenters have returned to the country as there are just two houses being built in the city. Numbers of clerks and mechanics are out of employment. It is said that trade has not been good since the small *cash* was prohibited, two years ago, but probably it is an indirect effect of the recent famine in the North.

NANKING.

February 23rd.
Spring nosegays, summer nosegays, autumn nosegays, winter nosegays—all are different from each other, but hardly one is more beautiful than the rest. There is a charm in the fresh verdure of a spring landscape that is lacking in the mature glory of a summer scene; compared with the splendour of the russet golds and silvers of autumn foliage, the unvarying green of Maytime tires the eye; while winter has a certain grandeur of desolation peculiarly her own. For the last two weeks, the yellow mists which lie outstretched beyond the city walls have been gleaming under the rays of a sun as brilliant as that of June, and the country is now gradually getting green again. The market-gardeners are all as busy as bees, and their plantations are like so many chessboards for regularity of outline and furrows. Five months ago the whole face of the landscape—mountains, and valleys, and moors—was covered with rank luxuriant grass as high as an average man. Then the grass was cut for fuel, and the place assumed a completely different aspect; the country was almost unrecognisable in its naked state; yet this dreariness and weirdness imparted to it only another charm. Soon the fields will become again "clothed in living green," and the inherent beauties of the scenery I have so often dwelt upon will be once more transformed and start into new life. On the Lake of Lotus there is now not one flower; there lies a large, smooth, placid sheet of fluid silver, studded with fairy islets and reflecting the crimson flames of sunrise as in a molten glass. Ere long there will be not a square foot of water to be seen; the lotuses will have bloomed out again, and the wide expanse will be transformed into a great field of spreading leaves bestrewn with gigantic flowers of purple, magenta, and white. Life rolls on easily amid these revolutions, and cannot but participate in the soothing influences of this beautiful and peaceful corner of the world. Men seem to grow old here; their bodies have but little wear and tear, and their spirit none. They live in quiet under the shadow of the Purple Golden Mount, and neither ask nor wish for any change of lot; when they are buried on the wild hillside or on the breezy moor, not even death dividing them from the ministrations of the children they have left, the simple beauties of the countryside where once they lived and worked.—*Courier*.

TAI-NAN-FU.

February 1st, 1879.
I have an item of scientific interest to communicate this time, which I give you as it came to me. On Monday Jan. 13th, I visited the Tai-nan-fu Arsenal, where I learned that on the 24th day of the 18th month (Chinese) three great pieces of machinery had been brought there by the government for the following. The account given me was the following. It was reported that the year before that there were such pieces at a village called Kao Chwang, 40 or 50 li east of this city, just over the boundary line of Chang-shi Hien. The village in question is five li south-east of K'eh Tien, a town on the great road to Ch'efoo. The pieces lay about 20 apart, one before a temple, another beside a well, and the third by the road side. There was no tradition of the time when they came to earth. On the date above mentioned, a five-mule cart brought them to the Arsenal, when the smallest and most compact was weighed on a Fairbanks scale and scored one thousand eight hundred and sixty pounds (1860 lbs.). The other two were too large to weigh, but are reckoned as weighing between two and three thousand cwt. each. From the smaller piece, there have been fragments broken, when a sulphurous odour was detected. A knife blade made from it appears like steel. A piece which I send with this will give you an idea of its appearance. I also send a small bar of beaten iron made from the same piece. The managers of the Arsenal wish a chemical analysis made, which I hope will be done in Shanghai and a report sent them. They offer to sell two of the pieces. They do not present an attractive appearance as they are, but their weight would commend them to the Berlin or any collection. When I saw, years ago what was then the finest collection of meteoric iron in the U.S. at Amherst College, Mass., there were few specimens which exceeded fifty or one hundred lbs. These pieces do not appear to have been out or melted by the people, and the breaking of small fragments at the Arsenal has been to prove whether it was iron. To a casual observer they appear like large stones which had lain in a stream of water for centuries, and afterwards left for dust and dirt to collect on them. There is in the prefecture of Tai An, 80 li south of this, a village called Lo Sing Chwang. At a place 25 or 30 li north-east of this city, there is a stone which the people say fell from the skies. I have never found time to visit these two places, although often intending to do so.

The country is still very dry, and the Mandarins have been praying for snow. On the 13th of January the thermometer stood 45° above zero, but at Chinese New Year it was very cold. A day or two before it moved a little. The new Chinese and Foreign Post Office was successfully kicked out of the city on Jan. 11th. The reason given me by the

gentleman in charge was that the people suspected that we foreigners had played a sharp game, and under the name of a Post Office got a location for a chapel in the court-yard of a temple on the main street. I hear to-day that it is to be reinstated.—*Courier*.

ON THE WUH-SHIU-SHAN AFFAIR.

"The Devil can quote scripture."

Ye would have the offenders taught the right And chastised; for your wrong requital must Follow or else an hundred war-ships' might Is at your back: ye seek but what is just;— Yet, reverend sirs, methinks ye were not sent To teach the creed of justice and of chastisement.

Ye speak of Britain's might to 'venge your wrong; We know that creed of nations—"Might is Right;"

That Britain, with her iron ships, is strong. But it becoms you ill, methinks, of might To speak who follow him your Lord who said "My Father could send angel-legions to my aid."

Indeed ye make me muse in doubt if ye Be led by that same spirit from your home Who led those fishermen of Galilee To seek scorn, hunger, shame and death in Rome.

Indeed, ye reverend sirs, ye make me doubt: Your Lord once spoke of graveyards whitened from without.

Think ye, could ye see those Galileans now, Ye'd know them for your fellow-workers, they With labour-hardened hands and sunburnt brow;

Or, like the Levite, ye'd pass on your way? I fear they might mistake your stately home For the imperial palaces of ancient Rome.

Ye preach a self-denying life, and yet That rich man's viands, beneath whose table

Lazarus, were, methinks, not costlier than are set Daily on your board as God-given bread.

We know not if the creed ye come to teach Be true or false,—we know ye live not as ye preach.

We want no priests to help us in our need; Priests we have, shaven and unshaven both; We want no mumblings of an outworn creed, But science we want and knowledge for our growth. And Rulers, brave, unselfish, wise and just To sweep you from our land as whirlwind sweepeth dust.

FOOCHOW.

A YOUNG CHINESE.

COINAGE OF THE STRAITS.

The *Straits Times* gives a précis of a return furnished by the Colonial Treasurer, of Singapore (Mr Willans) of the silver and copper coins imported during the last eight years. In view of the agitation for the establishment of a Mint to coin a British dollar and smaller coins, this will be interesting.

A return has been furnished by the Hon. W. W. Willans, Colonial Treasurer, of the silver and copper coins imported into the three Settlements from 1st January 1870 to 31st December 1878. There were no subsidiary silver or copper coins imported in 1870, and no silver coins in 1871.

The following table shows the imports of silver coins in Singapore and Penang to the end of last year:—

| | Singapore. | Penang. |
|------|------------|----------|
| 1872 | \$ 64,250 | \$ 7,750 |
| 1873 | 20,000 | 10,000 |
| 1874 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 1875 | | |
| 1876 | 14,000 | 6,000 |
| 1877 | 20,000 | 10,000 |
| 1878 | 72,000 | 18,000 |
| | \$220,250 | \$71,750 |

There were no balances on hand at the end of any year, except that in Penang at the end of last year there was a balance of \$14,000. It would seem justifiable, therefore, to draw the conclusion that supplies have not exceeded the demand and have hardly been adequate. Considering there is a profit to Government on the import of these coins some explanation seems required why this should be so.

The imports of copper coin into Singapore and Penang were as follows since 1871, there having been none in 1870:—

| | Singapore. | Penang. |
|------|------------|-----------|
| 1871 | \$ 11,204 | \$ 9,000 |
| 1872 | 89,450 | 19,950 |
| 1873 | 88,800 | 18,150 |
| 1874 | 104,400 | 61,700 |
| 1875 | 120,900 | 78,100 |
| 1876 | 40,850 | 20,400 |
| 1877 | 58,000 | |
| 1878 | 40,100 | 10,000 |
| | \$446,204 | \$217,800 |

The \$446,204 worth imported into Singapore were disposed of as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Singapore circulation..... | \$187,884 |
| Shipped to Penang..... | 130.0 |
| " Malacca..... | 68,370 |
| " Labuan..... | 218,500 |
| " Perak..... | 2,000 |
| " Selangore..... | 4,600 |
| " Sungei Ujong..... | 500 |
| On hand 31st Dec., '78..... | 16,800 |
| | \$446,204 |

The imports into Penang are accounted for as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Penang circulation..... | \$173,950 |
| Shipped to Malacca..... | 19,000 |
| " Perak 1878/79..... | 24,000 |
| Balance 31st Dec., '78..... | 1,850 |
| | \$217,800 |

From 1871 to 1878, in which years only imports took place, the value of copper coins imported into Malacca amounted to \$93,450, which were disposed of as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Malacca circulation..... | \$78,150 |
| Shipped to Singapore..... | 8,000 |
| " Selangore..... | 2,000 |
| " Sungei Ujong..... | 6,100 |
| Balance 31st Dec., '78..... | 1,400 |
| | \$92,650 |

The inference to be drawn from this return, which was called for by the Hon. W. H. Read, would appear to be that while the supply of copper coin has been perhaps adequate to the needs of the colony, that

of subsidiary silver coin has scarcely been so, and that Mr Willans should take steps at once to increase the supply of the latter.

-AMOI READING ROOM FOR CHINESE.

Mr. H. Budler, of the Imperial German Consulate, Hon. Secretary of the above institution, has requested us to publish the following:—

REPORT.
Since the establishment of the Reading Room in August 1875 I have published two reports, the first in September 1876, the second in the same month of 1877; last year I was prevented from giving the report in due time by my absence from Amoy. I have now made up the accounts to the first of January last, and shall circulate them a few days hence.

I now beg the readers of this paper to give a kindly consideration to the subjoined statement and appeal.

The continuance of the institution seems now to be secured for some time to come, as the principal Chinese Authorities have recently been induced to promise a yearly subscription of \$150, and more yearly contributions from Chinese may yet be counted upon. As the institution is carried on in the most economical manner, the current expenses for house rent, wages of curator and servant and miscellaneous wants, not exceeding \$10 per mensem, and, as, fortunately, the subscription to Chinese newspapers is not high and the price of books coming within the scope of the Reading Room, comparatively low, the time has now come to extend with the help of the above subscriptions the facilities afforded already by the institution to those Chinese who wish to inform themselves about foreign countries, their commerce, religion, arts and sciences, and I hope soon to be able to report some progress in this direction.

The Reading Room has up to this time not been what it would be correct to call a success, as has been stated in the former reports rendered and published in the Shanghai papers. It had to struggle more especially against the indifference of most Chinese scholars and merchants to the obtaining of any information regarding foreign countries, and the circle of its regular visitors was unfortunately very limited. The newspapers did now and then attract a greater number of readers, when some specially interesting information, e.g. about the large fire at Hongkong, the Kwangsi rebellion, the complications with Russia and such like topics, were contained in their columns.

The maps of the world in which the Chinese names had been filled in or that contained them originally, were rather regarded with blank wonder than with any appreciative interest; the scientific books—translations of foreign works—require more study than any ordinary Chinese gentleman is willing to devote to them, and even such excellent publications as Mr. Fryer's "Chung Hsi Wen Chien Lu," the articles in which have this great superiority over the translations that they are specially written for readers devoid of the most elementary knowledge of scientific subjects, or the now defunct "Peking Magazine," do not and as many readers as one would naturally wish to expect. The description of the Franco-German war in three good-sized volumes, has, I believe, found most readers, of all the works collected in the Reading Room.

Although I did not shut my eyes to the want of success I have just dwelt upon, still I have never been altogether discouraged, and have in the yearly reports expressed my belief that some good was being done in a quiet, unobtrusive way, and I think I can now see the seed that has been sown make its appearance above the ground here and there and promise a harvest, which, it is true, will take years to ripen, but of which a smaller fraction may yet earlier than he expected, reward the toiler of the soil.

The existence of the Reading Room is now well known to the Chinese inhabitants of Amoy, and they are aware that they can there obtain, without trouble or charge, all important information extant in their language on foreign matters and China's international relations; the native Officials take an interest in the institution and have given evidence of their sympathy with its objects by the regular support they have, as stated above, recently consented to give to the Reading Room.

I trust that, after what has been said, the friends of the institution who so kindly helped me in this work will not regret the interest they have taken in it and consider that the funds which have been contributed by foreigners since the foundation of the Reading Room (in all \$840) have not been wasted.

The readers of this paper will here expect me to again ask for their support, and I frankly confess that such is the object of this Report, for the publication of which I am greatly obliged to the Editor of this paper.

I indeed appeal again for help, the same help that was so kindly given me before. Let us once more show the natives of this country that we are ready to make a sacrifice for the promotion of the good understanding between them and ourselves, which will result from a better knowledge of our arts, literature and science being acquired by them.

The help I ask for may be pecuniary, but it may also be given in other ways.

Any object which can serve for the instruction of the visitors of the Reading Room will be most thankfully received and duly acknowledged. Illustrated foreign papers, old and new, illustrated books, engravings, pictures in general, photographs of famous men and women, of buildings, works of art, maps, an atlas, terrestrial and celestial globes, drawings of machinery, models of such—in short, all that will appeal to the eyes of a Chinese learner and be understood by him when a few explanations are added, will be most welcome. I should also be very thankful to our sinologists for presenting the Reading Room with copies of such works as will illustrate to native students the amount of research and labour that foreign scholars have bestowed on the Chinese language and Chinese subjects generally, e.g. a vocabulary, dictionary, Dr. Legge's classics, Chinese Reader's Manual, *China Review* etc. Many more objects might be named that could be placed into the Reading Room with advantage, but I can safely leave it to those who sympathize with any effort made for the diffusion of useful knowledge among the Chinese, to select and choose whatever they see might help the great end.

I shall be much obliged to the editors of the various papers at the ports and at

Hongkong if they will reprint or notice report and appeal, and so bring it well before the foreign public in China.

Perhaps that thus the residents of other ports may also be induced to establish similar Reading Rooms for Chinese.

I shall be most happy to give any further information, that may be wanted, about way in which the Amoy institution has been established and is carried on.

Amoy, 25th February, 1879.

H. BUDLER,
Hon. Secretary.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The Australian press, at the departure last mail, were greatly exercised in mind as to who should become Governor of New South Wales. Mr Pope Hennessy was spoken of by some as a likely candidate; and the rumour has called for from a correspondent of the *Brisbane Courier* the following reminiscences of Mr Hennessy times "in the House":—

There is not much possible or necessary add to the article published in these columns respecting Mr Pope Hennessy, the rumour new Governor of New South Wales, but may, perhaps, be allowed a few personal reminiscences. As you may imagine, it must be a very far away echo. It goes back to the year 1861, a year full of stirring events, one of those years which, with the startling events, cling tenaciously to the memory. In that year the Confederate rebellion broke out, the Emperor of the French announced that he had abandoned the misadventure of Mexico, and the Prince Consort died.

Lord John Russell was Foreign Secretary, Palmerston was First Lord of the Treasury, and Gladstone at the Exchequer, and they had enough to do in the House of Commons in supporting their Italian policy.

It was during the discussions on Piedmontese affairs that the member for King's County, Mr Hennessy, became a notable if not eminent man. He and Sir George Bowyer were the leading members of what was then the only comic paper in those days, the *Wentworth*, the term the Pope's brass band. Mr Hennessy it must be admitted, was very well known in the House at this period, but it was chiefly as an irrepressible, as an adventurer, as a glib spoken fellow, as the possessor of unbounded impudence, as a man who could not and would not be put down. It used to be said out of doors and in the papers that his principles were those which would best and soonest advance his interests, but this estimate was not a fair one. For example the same conscientious adherence to the Roman Catholic religion which used to urge him on in his gaudy attacks upon Lord Palmerston and the Government foreign policy led him when he went to Hongkong to assume the Governorship, in succession to Sir Arthur Kennedy, to pay his allegiance to the representative of the Pope first and to the representative of the Queen next.

I have never been able to see why he should be blamed for this. Any blame that accrued should fall upon the people who appointed him. He was but loyal to his faith, and acting in the spirit of the Earl of Catholish, who, speaking for all English Catholics at a great meeting in London, created a sensation by declaring that he was a Catholic first and an Englishman next. I cannot remember that any good for his Italian friends by the course he adopted at the exciting period to which I refer, but I do remember that the Liberal Government had their way, and that the King of Naples was consigned to the oblivion he well merited. I remember, too, the jack-in-the-box manner in which Pope Hennessy day after day interrogated, and lectured the Government, and the cool self-assurance with which, folding his arms and speaking with unbroken fluency, he would denounce the efforts of those who were seeking to bring about, as they termed it, the consolidation of Italy and her restoration to national life. The affairs of Poland, a session or two later than this, found the member for King's County again in the same manner on the floor. For many years Mr Pope Hennessy was a hardworking understrapper of the Conservative party, but at length he took up the role of candid friend. It was commonly understood that Disraeli never liked him, and eventually made him Governor of Labuan for the sole purpose of getting him out of the way. I can scarcely even now believe that he is to be Governor of a colony like New South Wales, when there are so many able and more experienced men who are his seniors. Still that is no business of mine, and if the New South Welshmen are satisfied, I promise to raise no objection.

Miscellaneous.

A LITTLE girl asked her sister what was the meaning of the word *Chaos*, and received for reply: "A great pile of nothing, and no place to put it in."

Portfolio.

SILENCE.

O silence oft whispers a lovelier tale
Than the voice of the harp or the nightingale,
And a sigh unrestrained from lips that are mute
Wakes sweeter emotion than laughter or lute.
Yes! richly the treasures of music may roll,
But music imagined flows nearer the soul;
And I ne'er will forget the dear chord of a sigh
For an ocean of rapturous melody!

Less control o'er the heart to a tempest is given,
Though it bound like a peal from the organ of heaven,
Than to echo, scarce heard in the ravine's recess,
With a thrill of Eolian tenderness.

—William Harry Rogers.

SHADOW AND LIGHT.

The sun may usher the glittering morn
With dew-drops hung,
And a golden light that in heaven is born
O'er earth be flung;
But night will come and shadow the light,
And pass away.

The Summer comes with her rosy charms
And blossoming flowers,
And the earth lies warm in her sheltering arms,
But Winter stern with his icy stride
Draws darkly near,
And Summer is laid like a faded bride
On an autumn bier.

All the sunlit hours;
But Winter stern with his icy stride
Draws darkly near,
And Summer is laid like a faded bride
On an autumn bier.

Our hearts may be light as the summer air,
Enveloped by love,
With a thousand hopes of a future fair
Known only above;
But sorrow with eager malignant hand
Will darken our life,
And our hopes are slain like a flashing band
Struck down in the strife.

While the world may last it will ever be so,
Shadow and light—
A golden day and a summer glow,
Then winter and night;
And what is a moment of fleeting bliss
That is born to die?
A clasp of the hand, a tender kiss
And the rest a sigh.

—Emily G. Rogers.

THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Froude, in an article on "Science and Theology, Ancient and Modern," which appears in the current number of the *International Review*, sums up his hopes for the future of religion in the following words:—"Man's nature is the same as it always was. Science has much to teach us, but its message is not the last nor the highest. If we may infer the future from the past, a time will come when we shall cease to be dazzled by the thing which we call progress, when increasing wealth will cease to satisfy, nay, may be found incapable of being produced or preserved except when relegated to a secondary place, when the illusions which have strangled religion shall be burnt away and the immortal part of it restored to its rightful sovereignty. A long weary road may lie before us. Not easily will an inviolable atmosphere of reverence form again round spiritual faith to warn off the insolent intruder. Piety, reverence, humble adoration of the great Maker of the world, are in themselves so beautiful that religious faith might have remained for ever behind that enchanted shield, if imaginative devotion could have kept within its bounds its wild demands upon the reason. Not till Catholicism had piled superstition on superstition, not till Protestantism had elaborated a speculative theology which conscience as well as intellect at length found from it as incredible, did the angels which guarded the shrine fold their wings and fly. The garden of Eden is deserted and dry. The trampling of controversy, and no ingenious reconciliations of religion and science, no rivers of caustic holy water, can restore the ruined loveliness of traditional faith. But the truth which is in religion will assert itself again as it asserted itself before. A society without God in the heart of it is not permitted to exist; and when once more a spiritual creed has established itself which men can act on in their lives, and believe with their whole souls, it is to be hoped that they will have grown wiser by experience, and will not again leave the most precious of their possessions to be ruined by the extravagances of exaggerating credulity."

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "THE FRIEND OF CHINA."

SIR,—Permit me to make a suggestion to the friends of the Anti-Opium Society. Might not the end which they have in view be more effectually gained, if they were to unite with what has hitherto been their special work, some other work of a more general character, calculated, on the one hand, to interest the public at home in what relates to China, and, on the other hand, to be beneficial in various ways to the Chinese themselves?

At present the Society has two great difficulties to contend with in calling public attention to the evils of the Opium Trade. In the first place, it has to contend with a large amount of indifference. The majority of Englishmen take so little interest in anything that concerns China or the Chinese, that it sometimes seems almost impossible to secure for the Opium Question the attention which it deserves. Then there is a prejudice in the public mind against the Anti-Opium agitation. A vague but very general impression prevails in England that the evils of the opium traffic have been exaggerated, and although this is only an impression, it nevertheless operates perceptibly to create a prejudice against a Society which avowedly exists for this sole object—the suppression of the Opium Trade.

I cannot but think that if the Society were established on a somewhat broader basis, that it would appeal more successfully than it does now to the sympathies of our countrymen, and would attract to itself many supporters who would not otherwise connect themselves with it.

Three objects occur to me as being well worthy of a place in the Society's programme, and with your permission, I will say something about each of them.

1. Considering the past and present greatness of China, and considering also the important part which the Chinese nation is unquestionably destined to play in the future history of the world, it is in every way desirable that some active efforts should

be made to diffuse information in England concerning that country and its inhabitants. To most Englishmen, China is at the present time an utterly unknown region. Its geography and history are never taught in our schools. Until quite recently the study of Chinese was not in any way recognized by our Universities. In ordinary times the editors of our newspapers, reviews and magazines seldom think it worth while to give the public any news of what is passing in China. Under these circumstances the ignorance of even educated people amongst us in regard to China is scarcely to be wondered at, though it is certainly a matter for regret. Would it not be possible, and would it not be worth while, to establish some organization for improving this state of things?

I once heard it observed, by one who holds a foremost place amongst English Sinologists, that *The Friend of China* might become a perfectly invaluable publication if its scope were enlarged and it were well supplied with contributions of a first-rate order, written by men whose names were a guarantee for the reliable character of the information which they furnished. A publication of this kind would never have more than a limited circulation, but a Society which made provision for the delivery of popular lectures on China, and which aimed at introducing into the periodical literature of the day, short and interesting articles on Chinese matters, might do much to stimulate a general interest in that country and its people. The awakening of such an interest would help, at least indirectly, to draw public attention to the question of the present policy of Great Britain in the matter of the Opium trade, and thus, sooner or later, to make a continuance of that policy impossible.

II. In an interesting article on "The Chinese as Colonists," which appeared in *The Nineteenth Century* for last September, from the pen of Sir Walter Medhurst, allusion is made to the growing disposition which the Chinese show to leave their native country in order to colonize other lands. In that article Sir W. Medhurst makes various proposals for improving the type and condition of the Chinese who emigrate. He thinks that international arrangements might be made between the Government of China and various Western powers, whereby the emigration of the Chinese would be properly regulated, and the welfare of the emigrants, in their adopted countries, would be provided for. But, even supposing arrangements of this kind to be made, one cannot overlook the danger of oppression, which always exists when a weaker race comes into contact with a stronger one, nor can one forget how, by means of this oppression, the seeds of a lasting enmity and hatred are sown in the minds of the oppressed against their oppressors. Happily the gross and barbarous cruelty which has been practised upon the Chinese coolies in Cuba, has never been equalled in Australia, or even in San Francisco. These outrages upon humanity have attracted the notice of the Anti-Slavery Society, and have called forth its sympathy and active interference; but even in Australia and in San Francisco, the Chinese immigrants have not been unfrequently treated with harsh and unjust dealing, and any Society which would station agents in those countries, to watch the interests of the Chinese, to take their part when they are unfairly treated, and to enforce the laws that exist for their protection, would deserve the lasting gratitude, not only of the Chinese themselves, but of all who desire the happiness and well-being of mankind. Here, then, is another object which must surely command general sympathy from all the friends of China, and which would not fail to receive support from the general public in England.

III. For many years England has contributed large sums of money for carrying on missions in China. As a missionary, not till Protestantism had elaborated a speculative theology which conscience as well as intellect at length found from it as incredible, did the angels which guarded the shrine fold their wings and fly. The garden of Eden is deserted and dry. The trampling of controversy, and no ingenious reconciliations of religion and science, no rivers of caustic holy water, can restore the ruined loveliness of traditional faith. But the truth which is in religion will assert itself again as it asserted itself before. A society without God in the heart of it is not permitted to exist; and when once more a spiritual creed has established itself which men can act on in their lives, and believe with their whole souls, it is to be hoped that they will have grown wiser by experience, and will not again leave the most precious of their possessions to be ruined by the extravagances of exaggerating credulity."

Within the last few months, as the result of a special appeal for help, a sum of nearly £60,000 has been raised in Great Britain and Ireland for the purpose of sending relief to the sufferers by the recent famine in China, and that almost immediately afterwards handsome contributions had been made in every quarter of the kingdom for the relief of the sufferers by famine in India. Our countrymen resident in the East, who are always ready to come forward with pecuniary assistance for the building and maintenance of mission hospitals, have handsomely supplemented the contributions raised here for the relief of the sufferers by famine. The effect of what has been done is most satisfactory. The lives of tens of thousands of our fellow-men have been saved; but more than that—one may say, without fear of contradiction, that the moral effect of this act of generosity towards the Chinese, on the part of Englishmen, is almost without a parallel in the history of our international intercourse.

There is no reason why an attempt should not be made to maintain permanently various benevolent agencies in China for relieving distress. Under proper

local management such agencies would be productive of unmixed good to the Chinese. I have often thought that, if every European Settlement in China had from its beginning maintained some institution for ministering in various ways, and on a considerable scale, to the wants of suffering humanity, our presence in China would not only have been a source of untold blessing to myriads of sufferers, but we should also have created a far more favourable impression on the Chinese than we have now done. We should have been regarded with respect in many cases where hitherto we have been only looked on with contempt; we should have elicited feelings of gratitude and good-will where hitherto we have been met with only suspicion and dislike.

To sum up in few words what has now been said—there is room for the existence of a permanent organization for carrying out the following objects: 1st, to awaken in England a general interest in Chinese affairs; 2nd, to promote the welfare of Chinese immigrants to the colonies and dependencies of Western powers; 3rd, to raise contributions in this country for carrying on works of philanthropy in China. Such an organization would, I believe, commend itself to numbers of persons who have both the will and the means to be generous. The objects above enumerated are all of them more or less allied one with the other, and with the object for which the Anti-Opium Society exists. All of them alike concern the real interests of the Chinese, and everything we can do to promote these interests will help to establish a right relationship between Western nations and China. China is now passing through a crisis in her national history. She needs now, and will need more and more as time goes by, the generous, unobtrusive sympathy, and the disinterested good-will of intelligent foreigners. An association of such persons, determined to avail themselves with tact and discretion of every opportunity for manifesting their good-will towards the Chinese, might accomplish a work, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. Not only would they be able to confer great and immediate benefits upon the Chinese, but the work they accomplished would not fail to produce hereafter satisfactory results in affecting the relations which China will sustain to other countries, when at last she fully emerges from her solitude and takes her proper place amongst the nations.

I am, &c., ARNOLD FOSTER.
[We are heartily obliged to Mr. Foster for this letter. His experiences as Honorary Secretary to the China Famine Relief Fund, enables him to bear testimony to the kindly feeling of many in this country towards China. We commend his suggestions to the attention of our readers, and shall be glad to receive their thoughts upon the proposition to enlarge the scope of our Society.—ED. FRIEND OF CHINA.]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SIAM.

The exports do great credit to the country. They are of a useful character, if we except the betel and tobacco. And the Export list shows a gradual increase in quantities, and there have been additions to the list of exports and new ports have been opened.

In the exports, rice heads the list. The country has had abundance for its own consumption and has on the export list 5,487,639 dollars worth of rice, 27,826 of opium, 100,000 dollars each, are raw silk, sticklac, pepper, salt, salt fish, muscels, timber, copper, iron, brass, bones and skins. Of dried fish there are more than 200,000 dollars worth on the list, and more than 200,000 dollars worth of tealeaves.

The Report of Imports as furnished by H. S. M. customs for 1878 at the end of the year is instructive—the very largest figures on the list are for Opium 384,580 dollars. The next largest figures are for liquors 383,720 dollars, and in these last figures are not reckoned the spirituous liquors made in the country, which afford one of the most lucrative incomes to the government. I do not know but they would be ashamed to say how much was given the government for the privilege of monopolizing this department of production. The Chinamen made quantities of sugar and molasses and even export in this department. There is imported quantities of molasses 327,289 in 1878. This is undoubtedly to be converted to alcoholic drinks. There used to be a strong prohibition against the use of alcohol. They have been repealed. All smoke promiscuously, and the effects are terrible in the thriving department of opium. It must be had, bars and bolts cannot hinder the devotee to its effects, from places where there is anything that can be so exchanged as to secure opium. Thieving is among the common occupations. And there are rooms that sell stolen articles at very cheap rates. I heard it remarked the other day, that a certain high official made his purchases at those rooms, they were to be bought so much cheaper there than elsewhere.

Thirty years ago drunkenness was a very rare occurrence in Siam. It is now an everyday event. The Siamese love excitement better than any other sensation, and strong drink is one of the easiest ways to get it.

They have one very effective way to make drunkards. They make bitters and medicine, in which the liquid in their whiskey, and if you accuse them of a whiskey, and begin to warn them,—"O no, no, no, is their explanation we are not rum drinkers, we but take medicine to help our infirmities and give us strength to work. The doctor ordered it."

We need to think gambling was Siam's stone of stumbling, but now it seems to yield the first place to whiskey. In whatever direction we turn the outlook is discouraging for the people as a whole. The old people are passing away, the young people are very generally fast people. They are learning how to use great deal of money, and how to use getting it in the only true, reliable way—remunerative production—adding exchangeable value to valuable objects.—Siam Advertiser.

THE JAPANESE "PUNCH."

(Japan Gazette.)

The *Maru Maru Chimbon*—the *Punch* of the Japanese—which towards the end of last year incurred the displeasure of the Government by too vehement onslaught on some of its prominent members, was allowed to reappear shortly after the new year. It is, of course, a little more guarded now, yet it still sets many arrows against the government, and is not in favour with the people. A study of the Japanese *Punch* repays itself, not only because it gives one an idea of

Japanese humour, but also because thereby may be learned what feelings are predominant regarding the questions of the day—political and social. Even here despotism is tempered with epigrams, spoken and written, and though but few find their way into print, such satires on Government men and measures as do see the light of publication, give the student of Japanese politics many a hint of the feelings of the people. The celebrated parrot, who "didn't talk much but was a beggar to think," was a caged bird, we must recollect, and under the rigid grasp of the corrupt and repressive bureaucracy which now enervates this country, free speech is impossible. But it is dangerous for a Government when its subjects are "beggars to think"—thought denied expression in speech breeds action, and the blow falls without the warning of a word. Unfortunately it is difficult to a foreigner to catch the meaning of the illustrations, which are often based on plays on words, and therefore incomprehensible to those who are not well acquainted with the language. Still, with a little explanation a good deal may be made intelligible, and as we daily devote space to the newspapers of the Capital, we have thought it might amuse some of our readers were we occasionally to occupy ourselves a little with *Punch* as well.

Among the illustrations in a late number, we observe a young lady, seated in a shop, as indicated by the scale, *senbon* and *chōmon* lying around her. Under the drawing is the following Japanese proverb:—"The place of the *mekake* is not in the shop," the meaning of which is, that matters of a private nature had better be kept out of the sight of the public. What is here referred to may be inferred from a roll of paper which the damsel holds in her hand, and on which the word *Kumashō* can easily be deciphered, while in the background appear the outlines of the *Kumashō* building. Many Japanese hold the opinion that the Imperial Household Department ought to have nothing to do with politics, and that the designation *Shō*, which means of equal rank with the *Gaimushō*, *Okurashō*, etc., is out of place.

On another page we find "our Ministers" hauling in a precious fish from among the Reeds of foreign shores. The two fishermen are depicted as *Punch* always depicts high Government officials, viz., with a head like the fish *Namazu*, which is characteristic for its long moustache—a thing which all Government officials are very anxious to raise. The coat of one of the fishermen is of a "navy anchor" pattern, while that of the other is embellished with telegraph poles and other insignia of "public works" very sufficiently indicating the particular Ministers alluded to. The stones of the beach form the word *Nippon*, while the enormous fish just hooked is of the shape of *Yebisu*, one of the gods that bring wealth, but also suggests the term "Yebisu" (barbarian), once applied to foreigners. Behind the fishermen appears the sumptuous *tsukuri* in which the "catch" is to be put up.

The number that appeared on the 8th inst. contains a drawing that shows to what causes the Japanese principally attribute the present flood of paper-money. Wreath-like figures are often held at the Shokunishi festival at Kudan, in honour of the warriors that fell in the last rebellion, and who have now become spirits, *Kami*. The currency of the Empire is also *Kami* (paper), and the illustration shows us the *Skeleton-kami* wrestling with the fat *Bank-kami* thereby suggesting that it is to the enormous expenses incurred in civil wars that is to be attributed the present "flourishing" state of the banks. *Punch* asks, "What will the result be?" and is evidently in doubt, whether in the long run the bank-wrestlers will not be knocked over, and the skeletons gain the day.

A hurried notice is all we can find space for to-day, but on a future occasion we will give a lengthier review, with a few extracts from the text, as well as explanations of some of the cartoons.

LONDON GOSSIP.

Capt. Boyton, who has just returned to New York after three years' absence in Europe, during which time he has been engaged in demonstrating the value of his "life-saving dress," appears to be well satisfied with the result of his expedition. He has, as he informed the reporter of one of the New York papers, visited all the principal countries in Europe. The French Government has adopted his life-saving dress, and he has been drilling the French sailors in its use; the English Government is delighted with it; and as for the Russian Government, Capt. Boyton says the first Turkish gunboat blown up in the Danube was destroyed by a torpedo guided by a Russian sailor dressed in the life-saving costume. Capt. Boyton has done an immense amount of swimming in his dress. He crossed the English Channel in two days, four hours, floated down the Rhine, a distance of 400 miles, swam the Danube from Linz to Vienna, and Buda Pesth in eighty-eight hours; and his journey on the River Po in Nov. 1876 amounted to a total distance of 740 kilometres, which he swam in 179 hours. On the Arno, from Florence to Pisa, in Dec. 1876, he swam 110 kilometres in sixteen hours; and on the Tiber, from Ostia to Rome, 200 kilometres in thirty-one hours. He swam from the island of Capri to Naples in sixteen hours; traversed the Straits of Messina from Scylla to Charybdis in five hours; went down the Rhone from Seyssel to Lyons and Arles in sixty hours; swam from the Oléan d'Ile and the White Rocks to the port of Marseilles; went down the Somme from Amiens to Abbeville in twelve hours; swam the Loire from Orleans to Nantes in six days; crossed the Straits of Gibraltar in stormy weather in seventeen hours; and swam down the Seine from Nogent-sur-Seine to Paris in seventy-five hours, besides taking several other voyages. He has been decorated in every country, and when in "his life" is, as he remarked, "blazing all over with medals and crosses."

The physicians and temperance men of Chicago are very much excited over a new remedy discovered by a Dr. D'Unger, which, it is asserted, not only cures intemperance, but leaves the drunkard with an unconquerable aversion to spirituous liquors. The medicine is a red Peruvian bark (*cinchona rubra*), called by druggists "quill bark," because it comes from twigs about the size of a quill. A pound of this bark is reduced to powder and soaked in a pint of diluted alcohol. It is then strained and evaporated down to half a pint, so that it is in fact a pound to a half-pint. The drunkard is given a teaspoonful of the medicine every three hours, and his tongue is occasionally moistened between the doses during the first and second days. The third day the dose is generally reduced to a half-teaspoonful, then to a quarter-teaspoonful, and gradually down to fifteen, ten, and five drops. The medicine is continued for a period of from five to fifteen days, and in extreme cases to thirty days; seven days is about the average. Dr. D'Unger has built every year, 1,000 vessels and 9,000 sailors are in port every day. Its crime is cured 2,800 cases of this treatment. He takes men "debauched by liquor for years—used in any form. The editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, who takes a deep interest in the new remedy, gives the following account of one of the cases in which a perfect cure was lately effected:—"One of the first citizens of Chicago a few years ago became a common drunkard. He fell into the lowest depths. He grovelled in the dust. His wife, a lovely woman, got a divorce from him. At the last moment, when ready to die, the unhappy man's friends tried this wonderful remedy for four days; his appetite came back, and in a week he gained the use of his tongue, hands, and brain. The colour came to his cheeks, and in a fortnight he was a cured man. He has no longing for liquor. He hates the sight of it. This reformed and cured drunkard is now going to be married again to the loving wife who had to leave him a year ago, and who with his children is delighted at the blessed change in his condition."

It is said that there is a "Book of Hell-esses" in circulation amongst the young men. The compiler has devoted much time and trouble to his work, and has appended notes relating to the ages, temper, good looks, and social position of the various entries. 1,200, a year, or its equivalent in ready money, is the lowest qualification for admittance to the work. Notwithstanding the talk about hard times, ruined fortunes, and prevailing distress, it is stated that the list is a very full one, and contains prizes far more valuable than those of the Parisian lottery.

Mr. Stanfield, M. P., spoke on Tuesday night at a meeting at Halifax on the importance of political education. He said there was only one safeguard for Liberal political opinion and administration based upon an extending suffrage, and that was the education of those who had to choose the legislators of the country. To a certain extent this political education was conducted by the press, but they must not rely exclusively upon the press. They had learned some lessons about the press lately. Where the constituency which bought the paper was sound, there they might have sound and reputable papers of the country. But when they came to a vast unorganized population like that of London, with very little political character and individuality, where the bulk of those who read the papers did not read them because they were politicians, but read them for racing, theatrical, or Stock Exchange news, such papers were not safe guides for politicians in the management of their affairs; and if he were not mistaken, before very long, in spite of the boast and the confidence which existed, the Government would learn that it had placed a mistaken confidence in the applause and extravagance of an adulatory press.

Retrenchment is now the order of the day at St. Petersburg. The cost of the late war has entirely crippled the Russian exchequer, and even if Turkey should be able at any future time to pay part of the war indemnity stipulated for at San Stefano, it will go not much further than pouring a few drops of water on a hot stone. So long as the state of war lasts and a large Russian force is kept south of the Danube, there will be no possibility of making both ends meet. A special committee has lately been instituted to inquire into the means of cutting down the public expenditure. This, however, is generally thought to be a mere blind, for his financial secretary could very well tell him how to set about it. The late Emperor Napoleon III. used to say that a good policy would produce good finances. The present policy of Russia is one which must necessarily strain the slender resources of the empire to the utmost, and by keeping the army on a constant war footing, prevent the country from recuperating. That the existing Russian policy must needs end in national bankruptcy, despite of retrenchment committees, admits of scarcely any doubt.

The Pope has sent one more encyclical into the world. In it he deplores the depravity and perversity of the age, and chiefly impugns that cause which is represented by those three "barbarians"—Socialism, Communism, and Nihilism; and he warns all the chiefs of the secular power to look to the church as the most efficient auxiliary in the war they now wage upon this modern hydra. Pio Nono used to trace all the diseases of the social body to the spoliation of the Holy See and to the suppression of its temporal power. Leo XIII., on the contrary, does not touch upon the topic with more than just a passing lamentation, and altogether does not seem at all anxious to be dubbed "the aged prisoner of the Vatican," like his predecessor, the Jesuits, who need to be, are utterly dismayed, and will be utterly ruined unless Leo resumes the practice of hurling imprecations at the head of his political antagonists. Some go so far as to predict that Leo will eventually tread in the footsteps of his predecessor, Clement, who bore the same number, and who abolished the order of Jesuits about a hundred years ago. This, however, is not to be expected, although a great deal of animosity will probably continue to exist between the Pope and General Becks as long as either lives.

A correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* sends to that paper an account of a sermon in a neighbouring church which he heard last Sunday, in which the preacher insisted, "with bitter vituperation," that the burning of the town library was "an act of God's judgment upon the town for its Godless education in the board schools."

General Tom Thumb died on Jan. 2, at his native place, Berwyn, in the province of West Friesland, in Holland, where he had only recently retired after realising a handsome fortune from exhibiting himself to the chief countries of Europe and America. The cause of his death was dropsy. The real name of the general was Haemann.

London (with all its suburbs) covers within the 15 miles radius of Charing Cross nearly 700 square miles. It numbers within these boundaries about 4,000,000 inhabitants. It contains more country-born inhabitants than the counties of Devon and Gloucester combined, or 87 per cent. of its entire population. Every four minutes a birth takes place in the metropolis, and every six minutes a death. Within the circle named there are added to the population 205 persons every day, and 75,000 annually. London has 7,000 miles of streets, and on an average 23 miles of new streets are opened and 9,000 new houses built every year; 1,000 vessels and 9,000 sailors are in port every day. Its crime is also in proportion to its extent. Seventy-three thousand persons are annually taken into custody by the police, and more than one-third of all the crimes in the country is committed within its borders. Thirty-eight thousand persons are annually committed for drunkenness by its magistrates. The metropolis comprises considerably upwards of 100,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe. It contains more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Irish than Belfast, more Scotchmen than Aberdeen, and more Welshmen than Cardiff. Its beershops and gin palaces are so numerous that their frontages, if placed side by side, would stretch from Charing Cross to Chichester, a distance of 62 miles. If all the dwellings in London could thus have their frontages placed side by side they would extend beyond the city to York. London has sufficient papers to occupy every house in Brighton. The society which advocates the cessation of Sunday labour will be astonished to learn that 60 miles of shops are open every Sunday. With regard to churches and chapels, the Bishop of London, examined before a committee of the House of Lords in the year 1840, said:—"If you proceed a mile or two eastward of St. Paul's you will find yourself in the midst of a population the most wretched and destitute of mankind, consisting of artificers, labourers, beggars, and thieves, to the amount of 300,000 or 400,000 souls. Throughout this entire quarter there is not more than one church for every 10,000 inhabitants, and in two districts there is but one church for 45,000 souls."

LLOYD'S.

The Underwriters' Room at Lloyd's today is a splendid hall, with Scagliola columns and richly decorated ceiling, and mahogany tables placed at intervals all round the room. "What an animated, yet demure, hubbub is here!" says a French writer. "One might fancy that the sea, with the thoughts of which every brain is occupied here, had imparted some of its agitation and uproar to the business world. The current of news, transactions taking place, and chit going on, runs from one end of the hall to the other with a kind of deep murmuring roar." Those going to and from are of two very distinct classes—the insurers of ships and the insurance brokers. The latter have become very necessary, the reason being as follows:—The merchant who wishes to insure a ship, or a certain kind of merchandise that he is about to export, may by no means always meet the underwriter who is prepared to take that particular risk. While he is trying to insure his ship she may have already started—may even be at the bottom of the sea. In the latter case a delay might be fatal, for the news once arrived that his ship had been wrecked, he could not, of course, effect any insurance. He therefore goes to a broker who knows the habits of the place, and probably the very underwriter whose means or known predilections for certain forms of investment will make him desirous of taking the risk. The business of Lloyd's is conducted by a committee of twelve influential members, while the working staff includes a secretary, clerks, and a staff of assistants technically known as "waiters," which would make it seem as though the odour of the original Lloyd's Coffee-house still clung to the body. The funds of Lloyd's Association, as might be termed, are large, and are used to great advantage: partly in charity bestowed upon deserving, though unfortunate seamen, and partly in special cases of merit. It costs an underwriter £50 entrance fee and £12 annual subscription to belong to it; the brokers are let off for about half the above rates; an ordinary subscriber pays £5 per annum for the privilege of entering the rooms of the Association. We have now traced the history of the greatest maritime company of the world, one that could only belong to a great nation. No other could devise, much less support it.—*The Sea: Its Shifting Story of Adventure, Peril and Heroism.*

The Melbourne *Argus* publishes the following description by Sir James Anderson in a telegram to Col. Glover of the new uplicate Australia cable between this port and Port Darwin. The *Argus* adds that in Col. Glover's opinion the subsidy of £32,400 per annum will merely pay for interest on the loan for the cost, and, moreover, that duplicating the cable will probably cost £100,000, for which no equivalent will be received by the Telegraph Company. This is surely taking rather too much of a pessimist view of matters. How much, we may ask, did the Company lose last year by interruptions in the cables between this, Penang, Madras, and Australia? "I may state that the spare cable we are now sending out in the *Shirar* is covered with tape, then brass ribbon held together by another tape with some of the marine glue recently invented, and covered with two layers of tape protected in same manner. The compound is very durable but not cheap cable. New machinery has had to be made for this cable of much stronger description. Our great desire is to have such a cable as will prevent heavy repairing expenses."—*Sir James's Telegram.*

A RETURN has been published giving the nationalities of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men at present serving in the Army. The figures which it affords, show that it is entirely a mistake to suppose that Ireland furnishes the bulk of our recruits. Of the officers, 6,738 are described as English, 785 as Scotch, and 1,386 as Irish; while of the non-commissioned officers and rank and file England supplies 124,709, Scotland 14,235, and Ireland 39,121. It is remarkable that during the last ten years the number of Scotch and Irish soldiers has gradually decreased, and the number of Englishmen serving in the Army has correspondingly increased. On the 1st Jan., 1868, the numbers were 109,810 English, 17,011 Scotch, and 55,653 Irish. The religious denominations of the rank and file of the Army correspond very nearly with the numbers of the various nationalities, there being 14,950 Presbyterians and 40,997 Roman Catholics; the Church of England with 117,959, and "other Protestants" with 6,846, according to the greater part of the remainder. There is one Jew in the cavalry; and Malabars, Hindus, and those whose religion is not stated, number 1,191.

A correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* sends to that paper an account of a sermon in a neighbouring church which he heard last Sunday, in which the preacher insisted, "with bitter vituperation," that the burning of the town library was "an act of God's judgment upon the town for its Godless education in the board schools."

General Tom Thumb died on Jan. 2, at his native place, Berwyn, in the province of West Friesland, in Holland, where he had only recently retired after realising a handsome fortune from exhibiting himself to the chief countries of Europe and America. The cause of his death was dropsy. The real name of the general was Haemann.

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POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, 1. Letters; per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, trouble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labrad, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The other countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redressed correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.).

| | Via San Francisco, or Honolulu, or Brindisi | Via Hongkong, or Shanghai, or Yokohama | Via Japan, or Korea, or China |
|-------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| Letters, | 16 | 34 | 38 |
| Registration, | None | 12 | 12 |
| Newspapers, | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Books & Patterns, | 6 | 8 | 10 |

Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.).

| | Via San Francisco, or Honolulu, or Brindisi | Via Hongkong, or Shanghai, or Yokohama | Via Japan, or Korea, or China |
|-------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| Letters, | 30 | 34 | 38 |
| Newspapers, | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Books & Patterns, | 14 | 10 | 12 |
| Registration, | 12 | None | None |

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 16 34 38
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 10

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, 34 38
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10
Registration, 12 None None

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

| | Letters | Registration | Newspapers | Books & Patterns |
|---|---------|--------------|------------|------------------|
| Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,..... | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Oochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,..... | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Between the above by Contract Mail,..... | 8 | 8 | 2 | 4 |

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables or Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must bear the

title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book, packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either with a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter, (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch for delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ores, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or iron, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford

complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent in any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, or the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Saigon, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed, if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the country of origin, or in that of destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates or duties (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondences for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on

the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile articles should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use other waxes or gums, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of suitable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The Limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 8 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

Patterns.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable articles through the Post. Fans, Curious Articles of Dress

gates, &c. Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 9 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

Patterns.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is in fact the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmaster and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2,..... 18 cents.
" £5,..... 38 "
" £7,..... 54 "
" £10,..... 72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to \$25,..... 15 cents.
" 50,..... 30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 9 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Mar. 6, 1879.

| Letts. Pays. | Letts. |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Adams, Mrs. | 1 |
| Chas. A. | 1 |
| Amicable Ins. | 1 |
| Office | 1 |
| Amesbury, A. | 2 |
| Atkins, Miss | 1 |
| Aycock, Mr. | 1 |
| Banks, Geo. | 1 |
| Benton, C. J. | 1 |
| Breshore, Wm. | 2 |
| Bright, Mrs. B. | 1 |
| Brodhurst, R. C. | 1 |
| Brooke, J. H. | 2 |
| Brown, Mrs. | 1 |
| Carvalho, Mdlle. | 1 |
| Chamber, Monar. | 1 |
| Chanver, M. | 1 |
| Christiansen, S. B. | 2 |
| Colver, Mr. | 1 |
| Coran, Adams | 1 |
| & Co. | 1 |
| Cotton, G. | 1 |
| Couper, Capt. | 1 |
| Cristoforo, G. de | 1 |
| Crovet, Philip L. | 5 |
| Dacian, Monar. | 1 |
| Dobbelstein, H. | 1 |
| Eglos, C. H. B. | 1 |
| Ellari, Monar. | 1 |
| Estepan, y | 1 |
| Ex, Madama | 1 |
| Frotes, Jose | 1 |
| Garcia, Juliana | 1 |
| Goldie, Maj. a. z. | 1 |
| Hall, L. O. | 1 |
| Hansen, Oscar | 1 |
| Herbert, Liemt. | 2 |
| High, Comton | 1 |
| Koyt, Frank | 1 |
| Kaye, Mrs. E. | 1 |
| Kin Cheung | 1 |
| Knives, Henry | 1 |
| Kwong Yung | 2 |
| Chang | 1 |
| Lamaoh, J. W. | 1 |
| Ledyard, Dr. H. C. (1 reg.) | 1 |
| Littledale, Lt. | 2 |
| H. A. | 1 |
| Letts. Pays. | Letts. |
| Lon Tong | 2 |
| Long Sing & Co. | 1 |
| Lopez, Maria | 1 |
| Lumley, John | 8 |
| Macdonald, Cap. | 1 |
| Macgill, Har. | 1 |
| McGowan, Mrs. | 1 |

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag and Reg. | Tons. | Date of Arrival. | Consignees or Agents. | Destination. | Remarks. |
|------------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Steamers | | | | | | |
| Adria | Brit. | 789 | Mar. 5 | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Saloon | 12th, daylight |
| Albion | Brit. | 366 | Jan. 18 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Hoikow | K'loon Dock |
| Alce | Ger. | 1904 | Mar. 1 | Messageries Maritimes | South Sea Island | put back |
| Amazon | Brit. | 814 | Feb. 7 | Messageries Maritimes | Shanghai | To-day |
| Amoy | Brit. | 2015 | Mar. 26 | O. & S. S. Co. | Shanghai | Ab'deen Dock |
| Ava | Brit. | 2652 | Feb. 20 | Kwok Achong | Y'ama & S. F'isco | To-day |
| Belgia | Brit. | 1036 | Feb. 27 | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Yokohama | Malls |
| Bombay | Brit. | 317 | Mar. 20 | E-shun Hong | Hoikow & Haiphong | To-day |
| China | Brit. | 654 | Mar. 4 | Yuen Fat Hong | Bangkok | 11th inst. |
| Conquest | Brit. | 864 | Mar. 7 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Coast Ports | 11th, daylight |
| Dale | Brit. | 117 | Mar. 11 | E. & W. P. & Co. Dock Co. | Port Darwin | Tug Plying |
| Douglas | Brit. | 1060 | Feb. 25 | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | Australian Ports | 18th, noon |
| Fame | Brit. | 200 | Mar. 5 | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | Manila | To-day |
| Killarney | Brit. | 606 | June 26 | Kwok Achong | Manila | 10th inst. |
| Memmut | Brit. | 971 | Feb. 1 | Geo. R. Stevens & Co. | Australian Ports | To-day |
| Norona | Brit. | 783 | Mar. 3 | Remedios & Co. | Manila | K'loon Dock |
| Ocean | Brit. | 1736 | Mar. 18 | Messageries Maritimes | Yokohama | To-day |
| Olympia | Brit. | 820 | Jan. 8 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Yokohama | To-day |
| Sea Gull | Amer. | 1736 | Mar. 18 | Messageries Maritimes | Yokohama | To-day |
| Tanah | Brit. | 820 | Jan. 8 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Yokohama | To-day |
| Thales | Brit. | 820 | Jan. 8 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Yokohama | To-day |
| Thingalla | Dan. | 1877 | Mar. 6 | Meyer & Co. | S'pore, Calcutta, & Swatow | To-day |
| Venice | Brit. | 1271 | Mar. 7 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | S'pore, Calcutta, & Swatow | To-day |
| Yottung | Brit. | 266 | Mar. 8 | Kwok Achong | S'pore, Calcutta, & Swatow | To-day |
| Zephyr | Brit. | 266 | Mar. 8 | Russell & Co. | S'pore, Calcutta, & Swatow | To-day |
| Sailing Vessels | | | | | | |
| Abbie N. Franklin | Amer. bqe. | 460 | Mar. 6 | O. & S. S. Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Alden Besse | Amer. bqe. | 850 | Dec. 17 | Roarick & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Beethoven | Ger. bqe. | 340 | Jan. 25 | Melchers & Co. | San Francisco | Channel f.o. |
| Black Hawk | Amer. sh. | 1126 | Jan. 13 | Vogel & Co. | San Francisco | Channel f.o. |
| Black Watch | Brit. bqe. | 491 | Jan. 22 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | San Francisco | Channel f.o. |
| Catherine Marden | Brit. 3m. sh. | 287 | Feb. 22 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | San Francisco | Channel f.o. |
| Charmar | Amer. sh. | 1333 | Dec. 9 | J. J. dos Remedios & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Christina | Nic. 3m. sh. | 188 | July 18 | W. H. Ray | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Coeran | Amer. sh. | 853 | Nov. 16 | Russell & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Coloma | Amer. bqe. | 622 | Mar. 3 | Butterfield & Swire | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Craigie Lea | Brit. bqe. | 357 | Feb. 8 | Landstein & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Deux Freres | Chin. bqe. | 691 | Mar. 3 | Wiel & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Elizabeth Childs | Brit. bqe. | 327 | Mar. 3 | Meyer & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Eve | Brit. bqe. | 282 | Feb. 17 | Melchers & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Formosa | Brit. bqe. | 744 | Dec. 17 | Rozario & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Forward | Brit. bqe. | 296 | Mar. 8 | Wiel & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Friedrich | Brit. bqe. | 1195 | Mar. 18 | Vogel & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Golden Rule | Amer. sh. | 877 | Jan. 18 | Vogel & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Harriet Black | Amer. bqe. | 573 | Jan. 2 | Rozario & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Highlander | Amer. sh. | 1352 | June 18 | Vogel & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Holstein | Ger. 3m. sh. | 281 | Jan. 10 | Vogel & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Humboldt | Ger. bqe. | 830 | Feb. 18 | Eduard Schellhaus & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Invisible | Amer. sh. | 1450 | Dec. 14 | Melchers & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| James Shepherd | Brit. bqe. | 849 | Feb. 14 | Melchers & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Johann Friedrich | Ger. bqe. | 242 | Mar. 1 | Melchers & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Johann Schmidt | Ger. bqe. | 483 | Mar. 1 | Melchers & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Julie | Brit. bqe. | 504 | Feb. 12 | Carlowitz & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Kirkland | Brit. bqe. | 453 | Jan. 24 | Wiel & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Large | Brit. bqe. | 751 | Feb. 17 | Eduard Schellhaus & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Lota | Brit. bqe. | 472 | Jan. 19 | Order | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Marquis of Argyll | Brit. bqe. | 500 | Dec. 24 | Rozario & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Matchless | Amer. sh. | 1165 | Nov. 10 | Russell & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Mignon | Amer. 3m. sh. | 484 | Jan. 1 | Vogel & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Morning Star | Brit. bqe. | 570 | Dec. 28 | Meyer & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Nehemiah Gibson | Amer. bqe. | 392 | Feb. 9 | Stearns & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Papa | Brit. bqe. | 324 | Mar. 6 | Carlowitz & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Paul Marie | Amer. bqe. | 1183 | Feb. 23 | Butterfield & Swire | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Pembroke | Brit. bqe. | 549 | Feb. 20 | Melchers & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Penrhyn | Brit. bqe. | 465 | Feb. 16 | Wiel & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Saga | Amer. bqe. | 585 | Jan. 26 | Vogel & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Stillman B. Allen | Amer. bqe. | 1102 | Dec. 30 | Russell & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Stonewall Jackson | Amer. bqe. | 1169 | Dec. 21 | Eduard Schellhaus & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Strathmore | Brit. bqe. | 500 | Dec. 21 | Eduard Schellhaus & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Sumatra | Norw. sh. | 943 | Jan. 9 | Vogel & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Sumatra | Amer. sh. | 1090 | Sept. 5 | Russell & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Sydenham | Brit. bqe. | 1063 | Jan. 5 | Vogel & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Tartar | Ger. bqe. | 266 | Feb. 27 | Melchers & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Thos. A. Goddard | Amer. bqe. | 682 | Jan. 23 | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Thomas Fletcher | Amer. bqe. | 645 | Jan. 23 | Captain | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Three Brothers | Brit. bqe. | 367 | Feb. 24 | Bo Yee Hong | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Vicenta | Span. bqe. | 518 | Jan. 24 | Remedios & Co. | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| Wandering Minstrel | Brit. bqe. | 362 | Feb. 17 | Captain | Portland (Oregon) | 10th inst. |
| CANTON | | | | | | |
| China | Ger. str. | 648 | Mar. 6 | Siemssen & Co. | Shanghai | |
| Fuyow | Chl. str. | 920 | Mar. 6 | O. & S. S. N. Co. | Shanghai | |

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

| Vessel's Name. | Anchor- age. | Flag. | Class. | Tons. | Guns. | H. P. | Date of Arrival. | Commander. | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|------------|----------------------|
| Armido | 7 | o | French | Flag-ship (iron-clad) | 3800 | 12 | 450 | Jan. 21 | de la Barriere |
| Ashuelot | 6 | o | U. S. | corvette | 1370 | 6 | 700 | Feb. 12 | Geo. H. Perkins |
| Fly | 7 | h | British | gun vessel | 564 | 4 | 120 | Dec. 21 | M. McNeil |
| Himalaya | 7 | o | British | troopship | 8453 | ..... | ..... | Feb. 24 | Ed. White |
| Iron Duke | 7 | o | British | Flag-ship (iron-clad) | 8787 | 14 | 800 | Feb. 15 | Wm. Cleveland |
| Lily | 6 | h | British | gun vessel | 709 | 3 | 95 | Jan. 28 | B. E. Cochrane |
| Mecanee | 6 | h | British | military hospital | 2391 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mosquito | 6 | h | British | gunboat | 495 | 4 | 50 | Jan. 30 | Lt.-Com. G. A. Greig |
| Victor Emanuel | 6 | h | British | Commodore's flag-ship | 3087 | 20 | ..... | ..... | Commodore Watson |
| Vigilant | 6 | h | British | despatch vessel | 885 | 2 | 250 | Feb. 26 | William M. Annesley |
| Wolf | 6 | o | German | gunboat | 428 | ..... | ..... | Feb. 26 | Becke |

FOUCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

March 1, 1879.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

March 1, 1879.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

March 1, 1879.

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March 1, 1879.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

March 1, 1879.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, March 8th, 1879.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

| Butcher Meat. | Price. | Chinese Names. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Bacon, English, . . . lb. | 450 400 | 來路烟猪肉 |
| " Amc. Sugar cured, . . . | 270 250 | 花旗烟猪肉 |
| " Foochow, . . . | 200 180 | 福州烟猪肉 |
| Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. | 160 150 | 尾龍扒 |
| Beef Corned, . . . catty | 130 120 | 鹹牛肉 |
| " Roast, . . . | 140 130 | 燒牛肉 |
| " Soup, . . . | 80 70 | 湯肉 |
| " Steak, . . . | 140 130 | 牛肉 |
| Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set | 50 40 | 牛腦 |
| " Tongue, fresh, each | 300 270 | 牛脚 |
| " corned, . . . | 300 270 | 鹹牛脚 |
| " Head, . . . | 600 500 | 牛頭 |
| " Heart, . . . | 130 120 | 牛心 |
| " Hump, Salt, . . . catty | 130 120 | 牛肩 |
| " Feet, . . . each | 50 45 | 牛脚 |
| " Kidneys, . . . | 55 45 | 牛腰 |
| " Tail, . . . | 160 90 | 牛尾 |
| " Liver, . . . catty | 70 60 | 牛肝 |
| " Tripe (undressed), catty | 55 45 | 牛肚 |
| Calves' Head and Feet, set | 600 500 | 牛仔頭脚 |
| Hams, American, . . . lb. | 320 300 | 花旗火腿 |
| " Chinese, . . . | 220 200 | 金華火腿 |
| " English, . . . | 350 320 | 來路火腿 |
| Mutton Chop, . . . | 180 160 | 羊牌骨 |
| " Leg, . . . | 180 160 | 羊腿 |
| " Shoulder, . . . | 140 120 | 羊手 |
| Pigs' Chitlings, . . . catty | 70 60 | 豬臟 |
| " Feet, . . . | 100 90 | 豬脚 |
| " Fry, . . . | 110 100 | 豬雜 |
| " Head, . . . | 90 80 | 猪頭 |
| " Heart, . . . each | 60 50 | 猪心 |
| " Kidneys, . . . | 90 80 | 猪腰 |
| " Liver, . . . lb. | 110 100 | 猪肝 |
| Pork, Chop, . . . catty | 160 150 | 猪牌骨 |
| " Corned, . . . | 140 130 | 鹹猪肉 |
| " Leg, . . . | 180 150 | 猪腿 |
| " Fat or Lard, . . . | 120 110 | 猪油 |
| Sheeps' Head and Feet, set | 450 400 | 羊頭脚 |
| " Heart, . . . each | 50 40 | 羊心 |
| " Kidneys, . . . | 70 60 | 羊腰 |
| " Liver, . . . | 140 130 | 羊肝 |
| Sucking Pigs, . . . | \$2.25 \$1.50 | 猪仔 |
| Suet, Beef, . . . lb. | 120 — | 生牛油 |
| " Mutton, . . . | 120 110 | 生羊油 |
| Sweet Bread, . . . catty | 180 120 | 牛牛油 |
| Veal, . . . | 140 130 | 牛仔肉 |
| Poultry. | | |
| Oapans, . . . catty | 200 180 | 雞 |
| Deer, Shanghai, . . . each | \$2 — | 鴨 |
| Ducks, . . . catty | 180 120 | 鴨 |
| Eggs, Hen, . . . doz. | 100 — | 鴨蛋 |
| " Duck, . . . | 100 — | 鴨蛋 |
| Fowls, . . . catty | 170 160 | 雞 |
| Geese, . . . | 120 110 | 鴨 |
| Partridges, . . . each | 300 270 | 鴨 |
| Pheasants, Shanghai, . . . pair | \$1 800 | 鴨 |
| Pigeons, . . . each | 150 140 | 鴨 |
| Quail, . . . | 120 110 | 鴨 |
| Rabbits, live, Canton, . . . | 700 600 | 鴨 |
| " Shanghai, . . . | 500 400 | 鴨 |
| Snipe, . . . each | 120 110 | 鴨 |
| Teal, . . . | 220 200 | 鴨 |
| Turkeys, Cook, . . . catty | 600 460 | 鴨 |
| " Hen, . . . | 350 300 | 鴨 |
| Wild Duck, Shanghai, . . . pair | 600 500 | 鴨 |
| " Goose, . . . each | 900 800 | 鴨 |
| Fish. | | |
| Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred | 400 300 | 鮑魚 |
| Bream, . . . catty | 80 70 | 鮑魚 |
| Carp, . . . | 80 70 | 鮑魚 |
| Catfish, . . . | 60 50 | 鮑魚 |
| Codfish, Salt, . . . | 160 — | 鮑魚 |
| Crabs, . . . | 100 70 | 鮑魚 |
| Cuttle Fish, . . . | 70 60 | 鮑魚 |
| Dace, . . . | 80 70 | 鮑魚 |
| Dog Fish, . . . | 60 50 | 鮑魚 |
| Kels, Congor, . . . | 60 50 | 鮑魚 |
| " Fresh water, . . . | 110 100 | 鮑魚 |
| Filo Fish, . . . | 80 70 | 鮑魚 |
| Fresh Fish, Large, . . . | 140 — | 鮑魚 |
| " Small, . . . | 60 50 | 鮑魚 |
| Garoupe, . . . | 160 — | 鮑魚 |
| Gudgeon, . . . | 110 100 | 鮑魚 |
| Gurnard, . . . | 120 110 | 鮑魚 |
| Haddock, . . . | 140 90 | 鮑魚 |
| Herrings, fresh, . . . | 60 70 | 鮑魚 |
| " smoked, . . . box | \$1.00 — | 鮑魚 |
| King Crab, . . . each | 120 110 | 鮑魚 |
| Live Fish, . . . catty | 120 110 | 鮑魚 |
| Lobsters, . . . | 90 80 | 鮑魚 |
| Mackerel, . . . | 60 50 | 鮑魚 |
| Mullet, . . . | 80 70 | 鮑魚 |
| " Red, . . . | 100 — | 鮑魚 |
| Oysters, . . . | 110 100 | 鮑魚 |
| Parrot Fish, . . . | 120 — | 鮑魚 |
| Perch, . . . | 60 70 | 鮑魚 |
| Pike, . . . | 120 — | 鮑魚 |

| | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|-----|-------|
| Plaice, | catty | 90 | 80 | 花破鱈 |
| Pomfret, White | " | 80 | 70 | 白鰻 |
| Pomfret, Black | " | 70 | 60 | 黑鰻 |
| Prawns, | " | 100 | 90 | 明蝦 |
| Ray, | " | 70 | 60 | 琵琶沙 |
| Rock Fish, | " | 110 | 100 | 石狗公 |
| Roach, | " | 120 | 110 | 鯪魚 |
| Shark young, | " | 60 | 50 | 鯊魚 |
| Salmon, Canton, | " | 110 | 100 | 鹹魚 |
| Salt Fish, | " | 120 | 80 | 鹹魚 |
| Skate, | " | 50 | 40 | 鹹魚 |
| Shrimps, | " | 70 | 60 | 蝦 |
| Snapper, | " | 90 | 80 | 立魚 |
| Snipe Fish, | " | 50 | 40 | 沙鰻 |
| Soles, Fresh | " | 70 | 60 | 沙鰻 |
| Tench, | " | 110 | 100 | 鮠魚 |
| Turbot, | " | 120 | 110 | 鮠魚 |
| Turtles, small, fresh water, | " | 500 | — | 腳魚 |
| Fruits. | | | | |
| Apples, California, | catty | 200 | 140 | 舊金山平菓 |
| Bananas, fragrant, Canton, | " | 85 | 80 | 金城香蕉 |
| " " Manila, | " | 100 | 90 | 省城呂宋蕉 |
| " " common, | " | 25 | 20 | 呂宋蕉 |
| Chestnuts, | " | 160 | 80 | 風栗 |
| Citron, | " | 110 | 60 | 香緣子 |
| Cocoanuts, | each | 50 | 45 | 椰子 |
| Curants, | bottle | 400 | 850 | 細葡萄 |
| Dates, | bottle | 500 | 400 | 洋棗 |
| Figs, Dried, | box | 750 | — | 無花菓 |
| Lemons, China, | catty | 60 | — | 檸檬 |
| Lichees, Dried, | " | 200 | 160 | 荔枝乾 |
| Loong Ngan, Dried, | " | 400 | 300 | 荔枝乾 |
| Olives, green, | catty | 40 | 80 | 青眼橄欖 |
| Oranges, (Occle) Canton, | " | 40 | 30 | 省城柑 |
| " Cochin Mandarin, | " | 40 | 35 | 柑 |
| " Kam-kwat, | " | 60 | — | 橘 |
| " Mandarin, Canton, | " | 100 | 80 | 省城朱砂柑 |
| " Dark Skinned, | " | 60 | 50 | 四會柑 |
| " Small, | " | 85 | 30 | 細桔仔 |
| " Sweet (Sun-woey), | " | 110 | 100 | 新會甜橙 |
| Papaw, | " | 110 | 100 | 木瓜 |
| Pears, Tientsin, | " | 160 | — | 天津雪梨 |
| " Nanking, | " | 120 | 110 | 南京雪梨 |
| Pine-apples, Singapore, each | " | 100 | 80 | 星架波 |
| Plantains, common | catty | 40 | — | 蕉 |
| Prunes, Dried, | bottle | 300 | 250 | 乾梅 |
| Pumelo, Oblong, | each | 80 | 50 | 陽額柚 |
| Raisins, Muscatel, | bottle | 600 | 500 | 珠提乾 |
| Sugar Cane, | stick | 20 | 15 | 酸蔗 |
| Tamarinds, | catty | 60 | 50 | 白酸 |
| Walnuts, | " | 100 | 80 | 核桃 |
| Water Chestnuts, | " | 60 | 50 | 馬蹄 |
| Vegetables. | | | | |
| Artichokes, Shanghai, | catty | 60 | 50 | 丫治竹 |
| Asparagus, | tin | 450 | 400 | 龍筍菜 |
| Bamboo Shoots, | catty | 100 | 80 | 竹筍 |
| Beans, sprout, | " | 20 | 15 | 芽菜 |
| " French, Macao, | " | 100 | 60 | 澳門邊豆 |
| Beet Root, | each | 20 | 15 | 紅菜頭 |
| Brassica, | " | 12 | 10 | 白菜 |
| Brijajals, | catty | 80 | 70 | 紅茄菜 |
| Cabbage, (White Canton), | " | 20 | 15 | 紅茄菜 |
| " Macao, | each | 90 | 40 | 澳門菜 |
| " Turnip (Bohl), | " | 20 | 15 | 芥蘭頭 |
| Caladium "Nga Ko", | catty | 25 | 20 | 芥蘭頭 |
| Carrots, (Canton) | " | 20 | — | 莖 |
| " English | " | 30 | 25 | 金筍 |
| Canlidflower, Hongkong each | " | 100 | 50 | 香港菜 |
| Celery, Chinese, | catty | 20 | — | 本地芹菜 |
| Celery, English, | " | 50 | 45 | 來路芹菜 |
| Onites, Dried, | " | 100 | 80 | 辣椒 |
| " Green, | " | 50 | 40 | 青紅椒 |
| " Red, | " | 50 | 40 | 青紅椒 |
| Curry Stalk, English, | " | 60 | 50 | 加厘材料 |
| Egg Plant, | " | 80 | 70 | 矮瓜 |
| Garlic, old | " | 80 | 70 | 蒜頭 |
| " new, | " | 30 | 25 | 蒜頭 |
| Ginger, | " | 40 | 35 | 薑 |
| " Young | " | 40 | 80 | 薑 |
| Green Peas, young | " | 40 | — | 荷蘭豆 |
| " old | " | 50 | 40 | 荷蘭豆 |
| Green Sprouts | " | 20 | 15 | 芥蘭 |
| Horse Radish, Shanghai, | " | 160 | — | 大蘿菜 |
| Lettuce, Chinese | catty | 15 | 12 | 唐人生菜 |
| " English | each | 10 | 9 | 荷蘭生菜 |
| Mint, | bunch | 10 | — | 薄荷 |
| Onions, Bombay | catty | 180 | 160 | 洋蔥 |
| " Green | " | 20 | 15 | 生蔥 |
| Paraley, Chinese, | " | 40 | — | 芫荽 |
| " English, | bunch | 10 | 5 | 芫荽 |
| Potatoes, Japanese, | catty | 28 | 20 | 洋芋 |
| " Macao, | " | 80 | 55 | 澳門薯 |
| " Sweet, | " | 12 | 10 | 番薯 |
| Radishes, White, | " | 30 | 20 | 白蘿蔔 |
| " English, | dozen | 30 | 25 | 白蘿蔔 |
| Scallions, | catty | 25 | 20 | 韭菜 |
| Sesamum, | " | 60 | 50 | 白芝麻 |
| Shalots, | " | 30 | — | 乾葱 |
| Spinach, | " | 80 | 18 | 莧菜 |
| Tomatoes, | " | 70 | 60 | 番茄 |
| G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets | | | | |
| Printed and published by GHO. MUNSHI RAU, at the Main Office, No. 4, Wyndham Street, Hongkong. | | | | |